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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1866.

Vol. XXII. No. 1131.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Ir is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail, and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate. Canton, 16th April, 1800 D. B. ROBERTSON,

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the Eccning Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy. British Consulate,

R. SWINHOE, Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

# CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, BACK OF THE CLUB

THE EVENING MAIL. A DAILY PAPER.

Price.-\$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING .- First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent incents. ("Auction" Notices are ex- Noon. cepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

#### 2. THE CHINA MAIL. WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mail. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manda, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

# 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary:

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE. To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

# NOTICE

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would ! these Bills of Lading, with reference to the MI draw the attention of parties adver- transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with tions lately made in the management of the Policies in respect of the same. Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs ! generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs Shortkene & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first lifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hong cong, January 25, 1866.

# NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late John Cuff Harper. Surgeon, of Whampoa. LL PERSONS INDEBTED to the A above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased

H. F. HANCE. Vice-Consul. British Vice-Consulate.

Whampoa, October 1, 1866

# P & O. S. N Co s NOTICES.

STEAM TO SHANGHAE.

TIME P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "NIPHON" will leave for the above sertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 Place on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at

W. R. DALZEIL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 16, 1866.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU. HEP. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered i Steam ship "YESSO" will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1866. STEAM TO SHANGHAE and YOKOHAMA. "ADEN," will leave for the above Places about 24 hours after the Arrival of | above places corresponding :

the English Mail. W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

STEAM TO Singapore, Penang, Galle. and Bombay.

HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "OTTAWA" will leave for the above Places on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 36, 1806. STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "SALSETTE," Captain Parish, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places. on i HURSDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P.M. CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st October; SPECIE until Noon on the 1st November; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 31st October.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED. # 2 Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re-

quested to note the Terms and Conditions of For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, September 28, 1866.

#### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM **NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated. The Company of course except the "risk

of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance. With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same

condition as stated above. THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

P & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co 's Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery,

From Southampton.— Lt. P. Tyrwhitt, 1 Box Gun &c. Capt. Brown, ... . 1 Box Boots. Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, III will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

> THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hougkong, April 16, 1866.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-SINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA N THURSDAY, the 25th October, at 2

J P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "TIGRE," BOILEVE Commandant, H. I THE'P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the At SINGAPORE, with one of the Compa-

ny's Steamers for Batavia. At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay. At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Stea-

mers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Cargo and Specie will be registered for

Steamers for all the Italian Ports. London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. The Company has authority to grant In-

surance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels. at a premium of 11 % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez. Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd October, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration. For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office,

Oncon's Road.

Hongkong, October 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

tising to the facilities offered by the altera- a view to the adequateness of their Insurance THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested

to take immediate delivery :-From Bombay. N/M, . 2 pieces and I Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles. -

Ex "Alphee." No Address, . . 1 case Baggage, (in diamond), . 1 Case Books.

Ex " Tigre." E. V. y O., . . . 1 Hat Box,

Ex "Imperatrice." K. & Co., Meyer, . 1 case Effects. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware. Ex "Hydaspe." Address Mr Emilie Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Donnai," Address Bulot, . . 1 Hat Box. L. T. 221, . . 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambodge." Puscole Pustovethy, 1 case Preserves. M. L. G. 1. . . 1 case Baggage. Ex "Imperatrice." 1 Parcel Books.

Ex "Tigre."  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C.S.F. \\ W. \end{array} \right\}$  (in diamond) Nos. 1/11  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \text{ cases} \\ \text{Rifles.} \end{array} \right\}$ . 1 case Silk.

N.B. (in diamond) 91, 1 case Merchz. Don Santiago Perez, 1 case Books. G. Bernard, . . . 1 parcel Samples. A. CONIL.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POINTMENT to

PRINCE OF WALES DENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL AP-D POINTMENT to H.H. the MO-HARAJAH OF BURDWAN

DENSON'S, STEAM FACTORY for D: CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

DENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, 23, Old Bond Street. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD D CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

I) ENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CAS-D KET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED. DENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDIL,

D LONDON, Class 33. DENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, D DUBLIN, Class 10. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the D CHRONOGRAPH by which the

DERBY is TIMED. TENSON, J. W., MAKER of the D GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBI-TION, 1862.

DENSON'S, Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

DENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all 1) parts of the World safe by post. ver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes. from half to 3 inches diameter.

DENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONO-D GRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS. DENSON'S WATCHES, CHONOME-D TER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

DENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL. D CENTRE SECONDS, &c. DENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, com-D pensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas: Gold, 30 Guineas.

DENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for 1) Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas. TYENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAW ING, DINING, and BED ROOMS

from 2 to 2,000 Guineas. DENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL 1 LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE. DENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES. 1) TURRETS, and STABLES, Esti-

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and CANDELABRY in SILVER and ELEC F TRO-PLATE.

DRONZES d'ART by ROSA and ISI D DORE BONHEUR PRADIER MENE, BARYE, &c. TEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORI-

J GINAL DÉSIGNS. IEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

TEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS. SILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

CILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD or AQUATIC SPORTS. CILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD.

DINNER, and TEA TABLES. CILVER PLATE for INDIA. DENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illus-

D trated, contains 300 Engravings. C & 60 LUDGATE Hill, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST-BOURNE-GROVE.

# TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and floots and shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of F reign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order

on London Agent E. MOSES & SON. CORNER OF MINIRIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

"VICTORIA" DYES JUDSON'S Victoria Violet

VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trade Mark: "A PEACOCK."

1 lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb. 2 oz. Bottles ..... at Is. 3d. , oz. l oz. " .........at ls. 6d. " oz. These Dyes are in Fine Powder-dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres,

Ivory, Hair, &c. &c. The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot. DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

CONFECTIONERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED JQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES,

MARMALADE, &c., MANUFACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co., (J. U. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.) 116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C. Successors to G. Moore & Co., MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT

CONFECTIONERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS. Established 1759.

LONDON BANKERS-Messra ROBARTS & Co. NDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods Orders made payable by London Houses or be

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

May, 1865.

NOTICE.

N and after the 12th October 1866, the Business of the North China In-SURANCE COMPANY will be carried on at their Offices in the New Premises, Queen's DENSON'S WATCHES, -Gold and Sil- Road, adjoining the Bank of Hindustan, and opposite to Messrs Turner & Co. and the Borneo Company Limited.

CHARLES MACLINTOSH, Agent N. C. Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 11, 1866.

號是拿本皇號於 英公銀后本英方 敢未十司行大公十保 士月對隔道司月險

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.) THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepar ed to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co., Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

London and Griental Steam Trausit Insurance Office. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

Established 1843. HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Ansurance Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CAPITAL £2,000,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263. THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared

Merchandise in the same. GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

HE Partnership hitherto existing/ be-

tween Messrs Joseph Oxford, Henry Style of G. Falconer & Co. DANZIGER, JACOB ARNHOLD and ALEX-ANDER COSMAN LEVYSOHN has this day been dissolved by initual consent. Outstanding accounts will be setted by either of the Partners, who will henceforth sign the firm in liquidation.

OXFORD & Co. Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866.

1171TH reference to the above the busi-W ness hitherto carried on by Messrs Oxford & Co., at Hongkong and Canton will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the firm of.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. J. ARNHOLD. A. C. LEVYSOHN. P. KARBERG. Hongkong, September 11, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICE. MR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was IVI from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be caraied on under the Style and Name of

SANDER & Co. F. SANDER. Hongkong, September 24, 1866

NOTICE.

T ETTERS of ADMINISTRATION hav-I ing been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the "Probate Court of Hongkong," the 7th day of August, A.Q. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY Noble. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts without delay.

MAX. FISCHER, Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have have this day established our-VV selves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style

and Firm of MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

HERMANN MELCHERS. ADOLF ANDRE. Office No. 4, Graham St., near Q.'s Road.

NOTICE. I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in

D. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866. INTITH reference to the above, I have. admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER McGlashan Heaton, and the Business will

favor of my Nephew Mr John STEWARD

hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866. NOTICE. THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE. PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to

Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866. EDWARD ANDREWS

Mr Nicholas Belfield Dennys: and the

Hongkong, June 29, 1866. IX/ITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to

sign our Firm. A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hougkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

on the 18th June 1866. LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

I James Atkinson in our Firm ceased

AR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVL rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. IN E have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

NOTICE.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

MIHE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING, to grant Policies against FIRE, to the ex and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the tent of £10,000 on any Building, or on 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK

Hongkong, April 2, 1866. 117 ITH . Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and

G. FALCONER Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

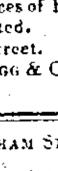
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm. ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Parrner. DEACON & Co.

Canton, January I, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr James Pen-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1966.

BIRTHS.

At Yokohama, on the 16th September, Lady HARRY At Hongkong, on the 13th October, the Wife of CHARLES OSMUND, of a Son.
At Shanghae, on the 13th October, the Wife of HENRY At Shangnae, c...
Dickinson, of a Son.
MARRIAGE.

At St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 13th Oct., by the Rev. John Wilson, R.N., Acting Colonial Chaplain, WILLIAM CHICK, to FMILY AINSWORTH. DEATHS.

At Shanghae, on the 5th october, Maria Hannan Hubson, aged 12 months and 12 days, the beloved daughter of Joseph Hudson, Ningpo. At Shanghae, on the morning of 2d October, at I A.M., Captain J. A. Bulman, of the Janet Mitchell, aged 72 On Board H.M.S Melville, Hongkong, on the 14th October, Richard Andrews, Armourer, H.S. Janus, At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 14th October, HERRY SHEFHARD, Police Constable, H.M. Naval Yard, aged 25 years (Fever.)
At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, Thomas Flen-ING, Master, British ship Briton.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEWS from Corea has arrived at last but not quite sort of news that was expected. | bility of which the human frame is capable, People have been expecting, to hear that and the capacity of the brute creation for the French had taken some decisive steps | mental education. Cricket is in full career, in the way of teaching the Coreans that and the races are at hand. Madame Bishop time, but the French Admiral, waiting we derstand, visit Hongkong. presume for the arrival of his squadron. has only sounded his way to the capital daring act of piracy committed beand returned; but a sad tale of Corean barbarity accompanies this intelligence. pears that two valuable laden junks, them to Hongkong in a junk. The master and crew of an American school while off Nanko, on the night of the 8th ner with two English gentlemen have been instant, were attacked and captured by roasted to death by order of the king or his | pirates, and that the Lorcha, tender to the father-some accounts say the latter-the | Chinese gunboat Pana Shun, in endeavourunhappy victims having been tied down in | ing to render assistance to the junks, was | being made for an issue of pieces of 20 their berths and the ship then set on fire. | beaten off, with the loss of five men killed We may suppose that some notice will be and two dangerously wounded, who are taken of this by the British Government | now lying in the Ningpo Hospital. On the Whether lawfully there or not their semi- afternoon of the 9th the Paou Shun left barbarous murderers, have no shadow of Ningpo in pursuit of the Pirates. excuse for this atrocity and it is to be hoped that prompt and effectual punishment will the Kiangsu province mention the presence be inflicted; not a pecuniary one only let us trust, as there is but too good reason to fear will be the case where the lives of British subjects are concerned.

A second edition of a Dictionary of the English and Japanese languages, compiled by Japanese Scholars, has been published sat Yeddo. The preface to it is exceedingly modest. 'The first edition (says Mr. Horikosi Kamenoskay, the editor) of this work, published in the second year of the Nengo | annually, increased in numbers and bold-Bunkiuw, being entirely sold out, I was ordered to revise and correct it for a second | is still very defective, and their armour so edition. But, every thing being done very | inefficient as to render it almost impossible precipitately and hastily, it left me no suf- | for them to capture a fortified city defended ficient time, but to correct some consider- by a few hundred native troops, a gallant able typographical errors and mistakes in | band of volunteers, and one or more 'gunthe translation and to add two tables, show- boats. But although thus feeling secure ing the conjugation of the irregular verbs with regard to our personal safety, the and explaining the signs and abbreviatures | trade of the port and province suffer so mostly used." He acknowledges the assist- materially from the incursions of these robance of learned friends, but "notwithstand-bers, that we hail with great joy the prosing all this, there will be found a good pect of bidding them a final adieu. The many faults as yet, and I request, that he | futile attempts of the mandarins to cleanse who may find any will be so kind as as in- their Augean stable having brought down dicate them to me." This second edition seems to have been very successful an edition of 1,000 copies having been sold with nese soldier an object of contempt to friend in 5 days.

of Nagasaki is so much afraid that Chiosu's men will come there that he has sent his wife away to Yeddo, but it is thought there is not much fear of danger in Nagasaki, so long as foreigners are in the place.

A List of the Land Renters, at Shanghai who have lots registered at the United States Consulate, has been published, for the first time. This will form a useful register and will no doubt much facilitate the authentication of the ownership of lots. We trust, says the North China Daily News, that in reviewed we will have in it a very formidaaddition to the registration at the Consulates, the idea of a general registration office, irrespective of nationality, will be carried out.

The same paper says :-- The verdict given in the case of Oxford & Co. versus Byramjee is certainly of a very original description. The case turned upon the question of whether in the sale of certain goods on behalf of the Defendant, atter receiving a letter withdrawing limits. the Plaintiffs had been guilty of negligence in the legal acceptation of the term. This was carefully explained to the Jury by the Assistant Judge in his summing up, and it was also pointed out to them that the question they had to decide upon was a matter of fact, namely what, according to the custom of the Trade in Shanghai, would

ness; and this they did in such a clumsy present. Speeches were made by both It seems to be getting the fashion for ju- not seen such a feast for some time past. ries in Shanghai to go a little beyond their The supper table was laid out on the sphere in giving comments upon matters. Stage in very good taste, and in front of it decide. However desirable it may be for a pretty fountain was splashing its cooling a Jury at times to express an opinion upon waters. When the curtain, which until light in the course of a trial, as a rule any up, a fairy like scene was displayed. verdict alone, a Jury will generally do well over yesterday, -- a very elegant dejeuner new judge, to give his decisions, but never ous commander, Captain Carroll. state his reasons.

now at Shanghae. Madame Bishop trills Professor Bushell astounds the multitude by displays of electro-biologic power; and the | We wish the Club every success. Lenton troupe demonstrate the agile fleximurdering foreigners is an unlawful pas- and Professor Bushell will ere long, we un-

tween Ningpo and Shanghai. It ap-

Native reports from the northern portion of of large bodies of Nien-fei on the borders of Shantung and Honan; and state that Tsênkwo-fan is about to move his head-quarters to Tsinan, the Capital of the latter province,

in order to operate against them The Hankow Times says :- The Nienfei seem endowed with a Hydra like form of existence; for, notwithstanding the reports that thousands have died by starvation or the sword, the swarm returns ness. As far as can be learnt, their courage

on them the reproaches of government, and having unjustly served to render the Chiand foe, they were only too glad to resort Private advices state that the Governor to any experiment by which valour and confidence might be instilled into the hearts of their troops. They accordingly, eight months ago, requested M. Giquel to undertake the formation of a Franco-Chinese Contingent; and it is the success which has hitherto attended his efforts that induces us to make the present remarks. Should drill progress favorably during the remain-

> ble opponent to present to the Nienfei. We are glad to see that the Subscription Lists for the building of a Church at Hankow havecome out, and that the amount perhong speaks well for the liberality of the community. There appears to be no doubt that

tions to the amount of Tls. 1400. Hongkong.

all will give towards this most desirable

object. The subscription list shows dona-

ing months of the year, and should the

Vicercy be persuaded to add to the number

of the Contingent, which has already been

Locally we have no very important occurrences to note.

Some of the hundred invited Hongkong guests at the Macao ball, given by the Macaenses in honor of His Excellency, José Redrigues Coelho do Amaral, the Governor, returned on Tuesday, and report the affair amount to such negligence. After deliber as having come off with a great deal of rating for half an hour, they returned and eclat. The ball commenced immediately. gave a verdict that the Plaintiff had a lafter the arrival of Sir R. G. MacDonnell right to sell the goods, but that it might and Lady, who made their appearance rahave been exercised with better judgement. ther late. An amusing contretemps varied As was naturally to be expected the Coun- | the proceedings. A well known resident was bels both for Plaintiff and Defendant at mistaken for the Governor and he was accordonce claimed the verdict, reminding the ed all the honors intended for Sir Richard spectator of the inimitable sketch in Punch | McDonnell which had to be again rehearsed of the two Cockney sportsmen each claim- when the Governor actually made his aping the fallen bird. The Court had accord pearance. There were probably 300 persons. dingly to say what the verdict meant, and present at the "Theatro de Don Pedro V" decided it was for the Plaintiff. Of the where the dancing took place. A magnificorrectness of this view, there can be little cent supper was laid out, to which the to give a verdict of not being guilty of le- ed till about five o'clock this morning, and mode of lowing the content of the co gal negligence, but at the same time to ex- everything was carried on with spirit and press a private opinion of their own about animation until that protracted hour. There are still unable to comprehend on any securing a monopoly of the carrying trade consting trade, for, with influences of Christianity and western

the way the Plaintiffs conducted their busi- were probably a dozen Hongkong ladies | sound principle. We mean that, when | by apparent concessions of freedom to for- much truth the Lived Espanol and Guerale way as apparently to stultify themselves. the Governors, and altogether Macao has some glaringly irregular matter brought to supper time had been down, was drawn thing beyond the exact verdict required board the White Cloud, which steamer took should be avoided; and indeed in giving a the greater part of the Hongkong guests to adopt the wise advice from an old to a la fourchette was provided by her courte-

THE CHINA MAIL.

A public meeting to take steps for the There is a superfluity of amusements just | formation of a Rifle Club was held yester day, a report of which will be found elseforth her ballads as charmingly as ever; where, 100 names appear on the list of members, and the idea seems to "take."

We are glad to state that the missing cutter of the Osprey, with the crew of 12 men and the master, arrived here safely on Saturday morning, in a Chinese junk. It appears that after losing sight of the Osprey, and beating by the advancing tide of modern thought steam ship Co., has been established beabout against strong winds and currents, they made one of the islands in the St able contemporary, the Diario de Manile, mail, and we wish it every success, but we The Recorder informs us of another John Group, 50 miles south of Macao. The mandarin there treated them well, supplying them with provisions, and sending

Ten cent pieces are according to contemporary being coined daily at the Mint. Nearly a millon have been turned out already and preparations, are cents each. Forty thousand is, we have been informed, the number of the smaller coins the Mint machinery is capable of turning out daily and from 18 to 20 per cent is the estimated profit on the manufacture of this class of coin, which is not, intrinsically, of the value for which it passes current by law.

It is reported that Captain Noelke of the Prussian schooner Vampyr is the bearer of some important dispatches from the Sultan of Sooleo to the King of Prussia, ceding to that government certain territorial rights and privileges. Should the report be true which we have every reason to believe it is, it will be interesting to learn what views Prussia entertains as to colonizing in the far East. She has long been supposed to have had an eye on Formosa (not Borneo) but the recent war compelled her to concentrate all her energies on home matters. Now that peace is declared will she assert her newly acquired position in these seas?

It is rumoured, (the Mercury says) with what truth we know not, that a change is about to be made in the Headship of the Police, and one of the senior Student Interpreters has been mentioned as the successor to the present chief.

Two men engaged in the Lubra Piracy titude. have turned up at Macao, and have proceeded to Canton, with the detectives, to endeavour to identify some more of the

The Acting Vicerov of the Two Kwang, Jui-lin, received on Sunday last his actual appointment to the post, and will therefore vacate the office of Tartar General, which he has hitherto held. During the two years that Jui-lin has acted as Viceroy, he has gained favourable opinions for a liberal disposition towards foreigners. He is the only Tartar holding high office in the Provinces, but even his present promotion puts him on a lower grade than he formerly occupied, having been a member of the Impe-

The weather has now become cool, and the festival time of Hongkong is approaching. We may congratulate ourselves on having passed one of the most healthy summers with which Hongkong has blessed for

THE PHILIPPINES.

vessels take anything to Manila-even a eign shipping, by which the Spanish pub- Economist,-repeating the phrase inserted parcel or small case which may be called lie will continue to be influenced, probably in one of our previous numbers say, that cargo—they are charged several cents per for years to come, would also be invoked, one hundred years of protection have been Ton more than if they landed nothing, in spite of the locid exposure of the absur- enough to ruin our ship-owners." This regulation does not apply to the ont- dity of the notion by pens like those of Speaking of the Philippines, it is in acports, Cebu, Iloilo, Sual and Sambounga Bastiat and Chevalier. beside the facts upon which they have to a beautiful grotto was arranged, in which except in the case of vessels arriving and It is curious to see how tenacious of that such Spanish vessels as we occasion. leaving in ballast. But, it not unfrequent. life are some fallacies. The Manila Go- ally see are made the sole conveyances of ly happens that, when it is desired to send vernment have for years been endeavour- cargo to Manila from hence. Not that across to Manila a case or parcel, it cannot | ing to get their mail from Europe expedi- | we believe these vessels would be driven be done, because, by so doing, the vessel | tiously, and on moderate terms, but it is carrying such case or parcel subjects her- no secret that the differential flag-duty has self to additional tonnage dues,-though always stopped the way. The Peninsular sufficient freight may not be got together and Oriental Co. asked for a suspension of to make it worth while to incur them. the differential duty in their case, but did The latter mode of overcoming the diffi- not get it, and without it, although in culty is seldom available in the case of receipt of a heavy subsidy, they did not vessels other than Spanish, as the diffe- care to continue. Negotiations with Saigon rential duties act as a prohibition on the and the Messageries Imperiales failed from import of goods into the Philippines in any the same cause, and the Manila Govern other than Spanish bottoms, and this brings | ment have continued to get their mail, in

> wish chiefly to refer. Philippines in general may benefit by a accommodation on board of those steamers, partial suppression of tomage dues, there for more than a very limited number of will be no very visible change in their passengers, we can, notwithstanding the present comparative inactivity until the invariable courtesy of their officers, say differential duties are consigned to the but little in its favour. We understand that limbo of so many other economical errors a line of steamers, belonging to the China and experience. This is a fact which we tween Manila and Singapore, to run ence are glad to see has been recognised by our a month in connection with the French some of the articles in which are charac- do not see how, without a subsidy and terized by a thoughtfulness, on these ques- with differential duties on the cargo it tions, beyond the average. After attend- may convey, it can be made to pay. In ing to the changes produced by time in old | fact, we are aware that the line would not | legislative enactments, and condemning, have been established but for the hope, by implication, those which still hamper | based on the assurances of some of the Mathe Philippine trade, the Diario in its issue | vila authorities, that the differential duties of 14 September last, went on to say, "In would, in its case, most probably be the present day, the spirit of those legis- abolished. lative enactments has been extraordinarily modified, and its tendency is to do away | cial, and social should urge the Manila with restrictions, without excepting those | community and the Manila merchants to based on protectionist motives, as, for ex. have the differential duties abolished. The ample, the differential duties, already con- | Filipinos will perdon us if we seem to be demned in principle by political econo- meddling with their affairs, but we know mists, and maintained only by fear of the the Philippines and their resources, and present damage which their suppression | the unsurpassed elements of wealth, now would cause to interests created under the lying idle, which they contain. We know protective system." Everywhere the sam" | their physical features too-the grand outstory of "vested interests" to be cared for,

can be effectively pronounced. We fear the reasonings of our contem- | East which we would fain communicate porary found but faint echo in the minds of | to onr readers, even if from a mercantile the European and native shipowners of the point of view only. colony. Nor need we be surprised at this, It is well known that the abolition of the Navigation Act in England evoked the fiercest possible opposition from British shipowners, who could not see the apparently paradoxical fact that more liberty for foreign ships would bring about such increase of general trade, wealth, and movement as to be ultimately beneficial to that ill-treated, oppressed, but somehow generally opulent individual, the British shipowner himself. Still less did they care to bear in mind the fact that it is not ships which create trade, but trade, ships. But the practical (first evolved out of the theowhat was looked on as the Great Palladium

Now, the effect of the Spanish differential duties in the Philippines is this: The impost on goods imported by foreign (i.e. other than Spanish) vessels is exactly double that on goods imported by ships of Spain. In other words, the Tariff duty on most articles being 7 per cent by Spanish bottoms, it is 14 per cent by foreign. exceptional instances where the articles either might, or do, come into competition with Spanish or Philippine products, it is 20 and 40 per cent by Spanish, and 50 per cent by foreign ships. Mark the consequence. Almost all foreign ships arriving at Manila naturally come in ballast, and indeed but seldom go there except in fulfilment of charters to load produce, or other set purpose.

What a strange, almost sad, perversion A ship arrives in the splendid Bay of Manila, but it brings no costly freight-whether more or less—as it might have done. to add to the Philippine wealth and Philippine revenue. It has toiled over many a league of waters to add a few hundred tons more of sterile sand or stones to the Philippine shore. The bringing of the produce of the Glasgow and Manchester THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES AT mills, of the London foundries and be weries, and the Yorkshire looms-of French THE decree by which the Spanish Gov- | textures, and German and Franch merchanernment has at length abolished tonnage dize and wines, is reserved for a fewdues (with the exception of a small impost | mostly ancient - Span sh vessels which perifor lights and river-cleaning, of 64 cents odically plough their slow and uncertain per Ton) on vessels arriving at and de- | way across the Ocean, to the exclusion of parting from Manila and the out-ports the finest and fastest English and Ameriin ballast, has a somewhat important bear- can ships, which might convey their cargoes ing on China shipping interests, and from at a third of the freight. The Spanish this point of view we wish to give it some | ships which load at Live pool, London, and prominence. In an article in the China Glasgow for the Philippines charge £4 to the injurious nature of an impost which would bring the same cargo for £1.10 to acted as a fine on versels going to the Phi- £2 per Ton. In the same way, and on the lippine ports in search of freight. We same principle, the carrying trade to Masons in support of what we alleged, "It schooners and brigs, which, like minnows is, in fact, but too clearly evident that amongst the Tritons, we see moving about tunnage dues on vessels which enter and the Chinese treaty ports, and at the present effect, and deprive the mercantile commo- vessel loading in England for the Philippines. nity of the choice and abundance of ton- owing to the Chillian war I and the difnage they would otherwise have. We ferential duties impede exports by ships of cannot think that the Manila Authorities, other nations to Philippine ports. We are particularly in view of the superior attrac- aware that among Spanish shipowners and

cordance with such a system as the above

us to the point to which in this article we the most costly manner, by their own warsteamers, which will not receive cargo, or Much as the port of Manila and the even parcels of any kind. Respecting the

Every consideration, political, commerline of their mountains and the wide sweep before the talismanic words "move on! of their fertile plains, and feel an interest in this magnificent portion of the tropical

SPANISH FREE TRADERS.

In our last issue we showed some reasons why, even for the sake of Spanish interests | leading article in that paper draws attenin the East, the differential duties at the tion to the great contrast between the Philippines should be abolished. Not only | hearty good will exhibited by the Coreans the Diario ac Manila lifts up its voice, and the stinted hospitality afforded by the with no uncertain sound, against the main | Chinese after the shipwrecked sailors had tenance of time-worn regulations which place | crossed the frontier. Our readers will Spain on a lower level than other nations, find full particulars in other columns. but the press of Madrid (no longer the isolated, non-communicable Madrid of other days) attacks them. At Madrid the burning to death of the General Sherthere is a band of earnest free-traders, man's crew-occurring within a few days retical) sense of the economists triumphed, mostly young men, who are giving the of each other on the part of the Coreans, after a long and hotly-contested fight, and sturdy but loitering old giant Monopoly | cannot but give rise to speculation as to some home thrusts, and who, by meetings, the actual character of this strange and of our commercial marine fell before the discussions, pamphlets, and speeches, at the hitherto almost unknown people. The combined efforts of men to whom the na- Ateneo, Bolsa, and Circulo, disseminate destruction of the American schooner tion and the world owe a deep debt of gra- among their half-convinced countrymen a seems to have been by order of the king's knowledge of economical truths. From father, while at the same time the one of their publications, the Gaceta Eco- kindness shewn to the castaways was apnomista de Madrid, we take the following parently the act of the Government officials well-directed shaft. "Another point which over whom, from recent accounts, this is still unreformed in Spain, in spite of the | murderously inclined individual would experience of other countries, is the differ- appear to have absolute influence. It tial flag duty, which has been proved in was by his orders that the late torture every place where it has been abolished, and murder of the illfated Catholic misnot only to be productive of no useful re- sionaries took place, and he appears to be sult, but to be extremely prejudicial. Be- a bigoted tyrant of the worst stamp; and fore fully expressing our opinion on so yet this very same ruler permits a crew pernicious a form of protection, we will of shipwrecked mariners to be forwarded add a table of statistics to give a practical to their own Consul at the nearest Chiform to our observations-for, as regards nese treaty port and treats them with a the theory of the matter, it is so obvious as humanity " which," says the Daily News, scarcely to require argument of any kind. "was remarkable, and leads us to again For, what is the effect of the differential express a hope that full investigation will flag duty? Purely and simply an artifi- be made into the circumstances attending cial enhancement of freight, of the most | the recent massacre of French missionaries obnoxious nature, not only because it places | before any severe measures are adopted us at a great disadvantage with respect to towards a people who have shown so of the "fitness of things," does this seem the countries where such additional charge great humanity to other foreigners in their

the most extraordinary manner the price of this isolated little kingdom has not Pastor, Gatiano, Rodriguez, Bona, Prendergast and Segoria, are equally earnest | barbarity and kindness which thus queerly in the cause—to which Bona has in fact | make their simultaneous appearance in the dedicate his life. In Spain a Government Committee has been at work for some time | nation, viz: that when left to themselves on the Tariff, and has taken into especial the Coreans are a gentle and hospita le consideration the suppression of the diffe- race; but that under the influence rential flag duty. The Epoca gives the of evil minded officials who share the statistical result of the official enquiry, ancient Chinese exclusive ideas, they are and after remarking that "it is time that capable of horrible barbarities. Should it the press should support the hoped for re- unfortunately prove true that Mr Thomas form by throwing all possible light on this the able missionary and linguist on board Mail of 18th May, we called attention to £5 per Ton measu ement. Foreign ships really vital point of our commercial inte- the General Sherman, has indeed died an rest," it adds, " The comparative diminu- agonizing and ignominious death, the tion of the number of Spanish vessels British and American naval authorities during the last few years, as will be seen by | will surely be directed to cooperate with then said, after adducing self-evident rea- pila from China is confined to the little the official tables, is so rapid that the na- the French in giving Corea that first lestional flag loses more than 300,000 tons son in the law of nations which it seems of cargo from 1854 to 1859, and in 1862 to be the destiny of the nineteenth cenit does not employ the amount of tonnage | ture to impress upon the semi-barbarous depart in ballast exercise a most repellent moment there is scarcel; a single Spanish | which it reached in 1850, whilst, on the nations of Eastern Asia. It is useless to other hand, an increasing progression is say that he and the Captain and crea of o'servable under foreign flags, which shows the schooner rushed on their fate because in 1862 double what it did in 1850. It they had received warning that the further follows, (adds the Epoca), that the natives were hostile; had they been capprogressive increase noticed in the export tured as prisoners only, such a plea might tions thus afforded to neighbouring free the poco-curante portion of the Spanish and import of merchandize in our ports have availed and gentle means might ports, can have sufficiently considered these public, our wishes to see the differential from 1850 to 1862, and which amounts to have been resorted to to obtain their freethings." We are ther fore rejoiced to see duties numbered among the things that \$59,979 tons, is chiefly owing to the foreign dom. But no law, whatever justifies a semi that so decided a step in the right direction were would be met by the cry of "protec- flag, as the national flag, to which it was barbarous race in reasting those who fall of reducing heavy tomage dues on seeking | tion for national shipping," and that they, hoped to assure a monopoly by means of the | into their hands. On of evil comes good how. ships has been taken by our Luzonian would go on to allege that, while shipping diff rential duty, has lost 3.61 per cent. ever, and Mr Thomas and his companions mode of levying the general tonnage dues from the keen wind of competition. The that the international trade has not dis- victims whose fate is destined to throw to which we then adverted, and which we old phantasm of England being bent on appeared altogether, leaving our vessels open to the world and to the humanizing

off the line by the disappearance of the differential duties. On the contrary, we believe that they have local advantages which would favor them greatly; and we further believe, that, as has always been found to be the case, the increase of trade which would take place on liberty being given to all ships, without distinction, to convey cargo, would serve to give them in the long run an augmented share of Treights to China and their own provinces. Nothing would vivify the trade of the Philippines so much as steam communication by merchant steamers along their fertile and populous coasts. The lowest estimate of the population of the Philips pines gives four millions and a half, but up to very lately there was only one, very small, steamer running from Manila and that only to one province, that of Hoilo. The Fei Ma (now the Cebu) has just been put on the line between Manila, Yloilo and Cebu. The impossibility of putting on any foreign owned steamer without first changing the flag, at a heavy expense, and transferring her to Spanish ownership, has always been found a bar to the application of capital in that direction, although there are a number of superfluous steamers on the Chinese coast which might be remuneratively employed in the inter-island Philippine trade.

#### COREA.

THE news from Japan brought by the Suw nada is somewhat curious in its details. By the columns of the North China Daily News we learn that the French Admiral proceeded in the Derroula (e accompanied by the Tardif on a surveying expedition to within sight of the capital, that he was presented with provisious &c. and requested to leave and that his ships were twice fired at on his return, and a paragraph in the Recorder informs us that the General Sherman American schooner, with an English missionary on board, had been burnt and the crew and passengers murdered. In the same issue of the Daily News giving the above particulars is a long account of the kindness shown by the Coreans to the shipwrecked crew of the Surprise, and a

So singular an instance of marked hospitality and brutal murder, -for such was does not exist, but because it heightens in need. Our conception of the inhabitants of the articles we require to import from hitherto been very clear; but we have abroad." It would be difficult to put the certainly believed them inferior in civilimatter in a few lines more forcibly than sation to the Chinese; yet we find them, his Spanish writer has done. His colle- though bound by no treaty, shewing greatagues of the "Association for Tariff Re- er regard for the rites of hospitality than form, formed at Madrid and extending to the latter, and treating men thrown enthe provinces, and which numbers such tirely on their mercy rather as welcome locally well-known names as Figuerold, guests than as troublesome intruders.

Accepting as true both stories as to their same columns there can be but one expla-

civilization a new case their deaths useful than any in in life could have be with only a partia facts. It is still are prisoners only no means definite. been done by the in the murder of to justify civilized it a regard for he The accounts how shewn to the cremost thoroughly au that those alone wi thus ventured to e few years since. the time is past likely to avenge subjects. Thanks price policy of th ing into a state of importance. If M panions have inde British residents in no inconsiderable by Sir R. Alcock rities in the matte we fear the con worthy, even in t nificant matter, of lately has attache Since writing the from indisputable count given of the Sherman and thos

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their berths and t the unhappy victin slowly to death. the Coreans was pirate junk, as she Thomas protested tentions of his car deaf ear to all his

true. They wer

We may add derived from a g arrived from the tuted enquiries in witness of the aff ties examined.

Some interesting

appeared in the

the signatures of

and "Festina Le

posed Railway fr In one of the let peared the follow correspondent Fo that the most s brought about in posed line of ra and Soochow, der in the junk and means of livelih essential consider be, not to stop it respondent hastil it from the direc from which pro the various stat fact so far from for such traffic precisely the sar in England that ed after railway before that cha second place so to bring about 1 of employment, t the iron road wo against crime a has proved in o fact that in tl arising at Sooch obtain the aid of four hours'by ed hai, ought to b Chinese officials scheme; which doubt they would sent menaced as During the rebe ble of the advar ing roads to be be regretted the nity which ther permission to o by. It would rantee for pea the advantage o Chinese Autho granted the pe portunity is los peace and hav improvements means of presci ever, see why t explained to the pensation mad which might be interests." W general tenor must reiterate of North of Chin ful effort be ma ting railways. practicability a pretty equally b place, the Pekin superior advant tum to demen ernment the sai fit of a well co effort be made

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whose fate is destined to throw

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s of Christianity and western

been done by the Corean Government road in the murder of the French missionaries to justify civilized powers in enforcing on it a regard for human life and suffering The accounts however of the kindness shewn to the crew of the Surprise being most thoroughly authentic, it is to be hoped that those alone will be punished who have thus ventured to emulate the Chinese of a few years since. We fear however that the time is past when Great Britain likely to avenge the death of one of her subjects. Thanks to the peace-at-anyprice policy of the age, we are fast sinking into a state of less than second rate importance. If Mr Thomas and his companions have indeed died as represented,

British residents in China will await with

no inconsiderable anxiety the action taken

by Sir R. Alcock and the Naval Autho-

rities in the matter, and we love,-while

we fear the contrary,—that it will be

nificant matter, of the prestige which till

lately has attached to the British flag. Since writing the above we have learned the opponents of the Emigration scheme with the new coin the abominable lumps law of nations, when, in obedience to their be sent in the Mails made up at the Hongfrom indisputable authority that the account given of the burning of the General Sherman and those on board her is but too and to the flags under which they act. If true. They were tied down below in their berths and the ship was then fired, the conduct of such agents be cleared up, any decision arrived at by the committeethe unhappy victims being literally roasted, slowly to death. The cause alleged by the Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate junk, as she had arms on board. Mr Thomas protested against the horrible in- dignantly appeal to the law to shield them tentions of his captors, but they turned a deaf ear to all his remonstrances.

We may add that this information is derived from a gentleman who has just arrived from the North and himself instituted enquiries into the matter, a Chinese witness of the affair being one of the parties examined.

RAILWAYS. Some interesting correspondence has lately govern the actions of all men, we have no appeared in the Shanghai Recorder over sympathy whatever, and rejoice that a the signatures of "Traffic," " Iron Road," | thorough ventilation of this subject would and "Festina Lente," respecting the proposed Railway from Shanghai to Soochow. In one of the letters signed TRAFFIC appeared the following paragraphs:- "Your correspondent Festina Lente, who urges that the most serious results would be brought about in consequence of the pro. it ought to be, welcome. posed line of railway between this place and Soochow, depriving the men employed in the junk and carrying trade of their means of livelihood, overlooks two very essential considerations. The effect would mention that of Great Britain as being, be, not to stop it altogether, as your cor- in spite of some faults, the most openly respondent hastily assumes, but to divert | conducted, being under direct government it from the direct line to and from places supervision, and so far as the public can from which produce could be brought to judge, not amenable to any strictures on the various stations on the line; and in lits honesty or its humanity. In spite of fact so far from there being less demand all that has been written about the coolie for such traffic there would be more; in trade, few people seem to be aware that precisely the same manner as it was found | no Chinese crimps, go betweens, or agents in England that more horses were employ- are employed by the British emigration ed after railways had been introduced than agents to procure coolies for their ships. before that change took place. In the | Each intending emigrant must come himsecond place so far from a railway tending | self before the agent, and be examined as to bring about riots by throwing men out to whether he has been influenced by of employment, there cannot be a doubt that others to induce him to leave. China. He the iron road would be the surest safeguard | then remains for four days at the Emigraagainst crime and faction in China as it tion house, receiving free quarters and has proved in other countries. The mere | food, and at the expiration of that time fact that in the event of a disturbance he is again asked if his resolve to emigrate in its composition to that found at home arising at Soochow, it would be possible to is fixed. Should be answer in the affirobtain the aid of foreigners within three or | mative, he signs an engagement; if in four hours by communicating with Shang- | the negative, he walks away, no further hai, ought to be sufficient to induce the questions being put to him. Now here Apropos of the Registration ordinance it Chinese officials to look favorably upon the at the very outset we have the fun- will be interesting to such of our readers scheme; which indeed there can be little doubt they would do, if they were at present menaced as formerly by the insurgents. During the rebellion they were quite sensible of the advantage to be gained by allowing roads to be made; and it is much to be regretted that we allowed the opportunity which then existed of obtaining the permission to construct a railway to pass by. It would have been the surest guarantee for peace in the future; and, for the advantage of immediate assistance, the Chinese Authorities would have gladly granted the permission. The golden opportunity is lost. We have given China peace and have now to beg her to permit improvements which would form the best means of preserving it. I do not, however, see why the whole matter cannot be explained to the native officials, and compensation made for any actual damage which might be done to property and vested interests." While fully agreeing with the general tenor of the above remarks, we must reiterate our belief that in the extreme North of China alone can any successful effort be made in the way of inagurating railways. Putting all questions of practicability aside—and they seem to be are in the power of the scoundrels who when already suited with servants in pretty equally balanced in favour of either place, the Peking plain offering, if anything though a truth to the ear is a downright superior advantages-the great desideratum is to demonstrate to the Central Government the safety, convenience, and profit of a well constructed Railway. If any effort be made in the South there will be two sets of officials to fight instead of one:the local prejudices as to Fung shui, or the genii of the locality, are stronger aroud Shanghai than at Peking, while the preponderance of the more liberal Manchu element of the population at the capital is another eagent reason for commencing in that neighbourhood. Once see a railway established with a terminus at Peking and local difficulties will disappear in other places. Suppose, for instance, a petition

civilization a new province, and in that to believe has in one instance been done) in life could have been. Of course we write it a great convenience. We don't suffer nese of the new Hongkong dollars, a pawith only a partial knowledge of actual from the effects of incousing the Fung | ragraph in last Japan Herald Market facts. It is still possible that they shui," &c., &c., and so personal conviction are prisoners only, the reports being by would come to the aid of political reasonno means definite. Enough, however, has ling in favour of the introduction of the iron

#### COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Now that coolie emigration from Macac is reported to be more than usually brisk the attention of the public is again being directed to its features. The press of China has, almost without exception, been unanimous in denouncing it, but it is a subject which will still bear, and in fact requires, discussion. One singular feature in connection with it as now carried on under flags other than British must be noted, and that is the tender, shrinking feeling exhibited by those concerned at any comments being made or discussion being raised upon its merits. We cannot reconcile the unmistakeable exhibition of this feeling, which has several times occurred, with the professions of the perfect worthy, even in this comparatively insig- openness and fairness, which its agents put forth respecting their dealings. The question, however, resolves itself into very perhaps premature to urge that any comsimple terms. If all that is asserted by pulsory steps be taken towards replacing be true, it is plainly the duty of the press of silver which, under the name of Mexto join unanimously in denouncing what, icans, are at the present moment a daily in that case, is a disgrace to the agents on the other hand these allegations be false, it is but just that the aspersions cast upon and their good name and humanity vindi-

We can easily understand that coolie agents shrink from, and in some cases infrom, such epithets as, "man stealers," "kidnappers," "slave traders," and similar terms, the employment of which argues more outspokenness than prudence on the part of those who thus apply them. But we cannot see that a fair and onen discussion of the question-Is the coolie emigration'system properly conducted under British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese flags?—is prejudicial to any who are acting honestly in the matter. For those who are acting dishonestly-if such common law of humanity which should cause them loss and dishonor. To those who, on the other hand, assert and feel that they are engaged in a lawful business. that no injustice can be laid to their charge. and that their hands are clean, we are confident that discussion will be, or that

There is a somewhat confused and misty notion abroad that the British Emigration system is in the main the same as that pursued under other flags. damental difference between the mode as have had not an opportunity of peruof obtaining emigrants as practised by sing the late Shanghai papers to give v us and that pursued under other flags. few particulans of the working of the Remen, and this alone argues an evil in established 1061 Boys, Cooks, Grooms and their systems to remove which no re- Coolies have been registered. Of these 6 monstrances can be too strong-no lan- are now on the books for employment and guage too vigorous. There may be coo- the number employed is 122. We are to admit the fact that he employs Chinese still remain on the books for employment' the most fair and humane manner. The by boys; such a significant fact shews evil lies, however, a step before this in the value the Registration office may be the manner in which the coolies are in the | made to the community." first instance obtained. To assert that their engagement, while those who assert | naturally be made for some backwardness it know full well that they (the coolies) on the part of Europeans to take trouble, act as crimps, is to assert that which lie in the fact. There are people, nevertheless, who thus give the lie to their consciences. That they are permitted to carry on their hateful business is a

of humanity. We have thus pointed out the first (and vital) difference between the systems pursued under our own and other flags. We must reserve a further discussion of the subject for a future article.

subject for regret to every well wisher

One of the naval signals now is "Prepare to ram," when foretopmasts are sent down, bowsprits run in, and the ships of against such a scheme to be forwarded to the fleet made ready for "a butt all the Foreign board (as we have good reason | round."

THE NEW DOLLARS. Report possesses peculiar importance. "Who," says the Herald, "would ever have imagined that the mint in Hongkong was established for the purpose of assaying silver and guaranteeing its purity, for the sake of the Chinese? Yet, this is the account they turn it to; and we are assured that it pays a Chinaman to buy the Hongkong dollar for melting down into Sycee, and that they have already commenced applying it to such use." If this be true, there is little to fear as to the oacceptance f the new dollars by the Chinese. The only matter of which they have any doubt appears to be the source from which they receive them : in other words, they are content to accept them from the Government, or any known mercantile house, but object to receive them from other natives, or from individual Europeans

of whose position or antecedents they know

come to some conclusion as to what re-

commendations it is advisable to offer for

the consideration of the government, it is

Until the committee now sitting have

trouble and vexation to those who are c m. pelled to make and receive small payments in person to and from the Chinese. One that of proclaiming to the Chinese that may safely be assumed that nine tenths of the Chinese merchants, shopkeepers, and spective of its intrinsic worth within reahalfpence light, is seldom or never refused

and ten cent pieces. The temptation to debase is much less as being less renumerative than in the case of a coin worth nearly a crown piece, and the saving of trust that amidst the more important considerations respecting trade with China. which are involved in the questions now before the mint committee, they will not lose sight of the by no means unimportant interests of the many foreigners in China who, as professional men, members of the Army and Navy, clerks in mercantile houses, Government employés, and the now numerous class of small traders, have rendered the foreign community more akin than was formerly the case.

REGISTRATION. Under some of them at least, Chinese gistration office at that port. The return coolie brokers a e, employed to obtain shews, that during the time it has been lie brokers and coolie brokers brokers rather at a loss to understand these totals. who are honest and brokers who are dis- That only 122 should be employed out of honest; but we defy any sane European 1061 and that nevertheless 6 only should brokers, and then with a clear conscience seems to shew that the office is assert that "there is no harm in the owing either to neglect on the part of the system he pursues." We fully admit that | Chinese or their masters, of use only to a the regulations framed by the authorities very limited extent. The committee in of certain nations read admirably-nay, their report, notice with regret "the falling confining our remarks to this end of off in the number of servants engaged the voyage, we are willing to admit that through the Registration office, and would from the date of the coolie's signing an here point to the fact of the considerable engagement, every thing is conducted in | increase in the robberies of late committed

The scheme being a voluntary one at they have the power to refuse signing | Shaughai considerable allowance must whom they have confidence, but we should nevertheless have expected a better result. The rules of the office have the following notification added at the foot. "To render this office of service to the community, it is hoped they will join the Council in insisting upon their boys, cooks, coolies, grooms, &c. being registered and it is further notified that for the greater facility of these persons who have not already had their servants registered, the Registrar will call at the various Hongs during the present quarter in the settlement, to obtain the necessary par-

> ticulars." The future registration of servants in Hougkong will Lappily be regulated by the Government, the onus of due registration being thrown upon the Chinese and

wise we should probably fare as badly as Hongkong has a great deal more hard case their deaths will have been more the obvious reply would be :- "Well its Apropos of the remarks we recently made | Shanghae in the little use made of this useful than any individual efforts, while very odd. We use a railway here and find respecting the opinion entertained by Chi- powerful agent in securing the honesty of friends are inclined to credit it with. native employés.

A SAYING AND ITS ILLUSTRA-

"In many ways the British Lion is an

unreasonable, prejudiced, and aggravating

brute. There is really a good deal of

justice in what is said of him on the Con-

tinent; he is narrow-minded, insular, incapable of lofty ideas." "For any improvements, changes, or deeds which do not furnish indirect flattery for himself, he has a grand contempt or aversion." We should have passed by this estimate of of private enterprise in building operations. British character, as given in the Daily | Like the modern prophesiers of decadence; Press of Tuesday last, if that paper had the ancient seer innocently commits loginot to-day in itself shown the possibility | cal suicide, furnishing his opponents with of there being some ill-blooded cubs of the old Lion's breed, whose yelping might perhaps justify the Continental opinion. Speaking of the burning of the General Cherman with people on board, by the Coreans, the Press declares the American Government "is not bound to notice the | "sooner or later my predictions will fate of men who, knowing that they were going beyond the limits of the protection which could be afforded by their own flag, incurred at their own risk the danger to which they succumbed." That is, that the for general information that henceforward Coreans committed no offence against the monarch's orders, they tied certain unof- kong Post Office for France. The postage fending Americans or Englishmen in the on such packets will be collected in France. berths of a peaceful trading ship, and destroved it and them by fire. There is not another journal printed in the English Dictionary has been brought out by a step, however, might be taken pending language that would so dishonour itself, Japanese compiler. It appears to have not one that would not under the circumstances of such a horrible outrage, insist cated in the eyes of both foreigners and is a penal offence to chop or deface the that prompt punishment should be inflicted coin. As a correspondent kindly pointed upon the savage who ordered the atrocious out to us some days since, an ordinance, crime to be committed; and this apart (No. 10 of 1865,) provides for this, but it | from what the Press calls "laudable endeavours to extract for commerce in general, some advantage from the melanshroffs are ignorant of this fact, and a re- | choly deaths" of French, American, and minder would have a most beneficial effect. British men. But the trading idea has Whatever may be the result of the labours of | thoroughly impregnated our contemporathe commission, there are certain considera- ry's mind, to the exclusion of all that, is tions which cannot be too forcibly impressed | understood by British, or American, or upon the minds of the authorities. The French honour. It is insinuated that the Foreign Community at Hongkong, and unfortunate men who were roasted in the throughout China, require for personal and | General Sherman, and the missionaries household purposes some coin which shall, who were tortured to death, were "hairlike the British coinage at home, repre- | brained adventurers," and that unless there sent a given value under all conditions | were no "ulterior advantage to be derived exist—for those who act in defiance of that | whether received or paid. Just as the from the case of the General Sherman," sovereign is always worth 20 shillings for I no American commander, and therefore small shopkeeping purposes, so must the must be presumed, no Frenchman would dollar and its fractional parts always re- be justified in seeking to punish their done to it." present an exact equivalent in cents-and | murderers. There can be no mistaking this value must be maintained quite irre- | the conclusion of the article-" If we find," says the Press, " that the people at sonable bounds. A sovereign worn and large are favourable to our coming, then therefore pronounced by a banker a few it will be easy to find out whether the King is most easily influenced by presents as the full equivalent for its nominal value or by Armstrong guns." So that we must in silver when tendered in payment of wait until the Coreans take our grey small accounts; and if the losses now daily | shirtings, before letting the King of Corea know that the life of a peaceful subject of incurred are to be obviated, so must it be with the dollar. Another consideration is America, of France, or of England, is of less the advisability of coining a large number | value in the eyes of European governments of the smaller denominations, half, quarter | than the sale of T-Cloths or Cotton camlets; and the barbarous murders of our missionaries and traders remain unatoned for until commercial relations are established with their murderers, and when money to men of small means by the pos- | we may either woo their savage King with for retail business. session of these coins is immense. We | "presents" or influence him with Arm-

> a time when the "insular" power of Great Britain made itself felt there in behalf of that political liberty which is commensurate with and inseparable from British soil, and when, asnow, continentals were glad to fly to England as the home of national freedom, and the hope of opthe type of he British character among being a first class Cambridge man. Frenchmen, Italians, or Germans is that of a marrow-minded grovelling individual. t is a figment of its own creation. That there has been some bitterness towards Great Britain, through her policy that policy has not its source in discredi- greatly as to lead to the hope that fear of | ing letter from a Missionary friend at Thentdefine them? "The truth is E gland the position of England is no longer that of a European l'ower merely, for she is the

Whatever may be "really" said about

the British Lion on the continent is not

worth consideration just now. There was

With this extension of empire there is police. concurrent enlargement of points of conthat must be preserved in the East. It hamen sitting upon the wall, but some time Civis Romanus sum. Here is a case. in these Corean massacres, where retributive justice should follow speedily on tie deal. Any Englishman who would wish its own consciousness," and would deserve | tant. - Ibid. the ungracious opinion which it says is entertained of Englishmen by people on the Continent.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

WE learn from a local paper that the Post Master General in Hongkong has received instructions from Lord Stanley of Alderley to alter the departure of the Mail from Shanghai on such occasions as it is fixed to leave on Mondays, to Tuesdays, the community.

CAUTION TO MARINERS. - The following notification, bearing date Batavia, August 25, forwarded through Mr Bosman, H. N. M's acting consul at this port, appears in the Genette of Saturday :- "The undersigned makes known that the bell buoy on not upon their masters. Were it other- possible. (Signed) \_\_\_\_O. CASTEN."

vitality as a settlement than its old ballot at each yearly meeting. Every body has heard that it is to be I fle meetings of the Association in each year, come a "Deserted Village" as soon as the Stamp Act comes into operation. Some I thought by the committee most advantathing similar was said in 1851 by way of inducing the home government to give the the association. island a little popular parliament of its own, so that it might redeem itself from call "Extraordinary Meetings" at such its "abject condition" of a crown Colony. times as shall be considered necessary by "As sure," said one pamphleteer, "as the present system of Government is persevered in, equally sure too, will you see house by house withdrawn from the Colony. The "system" has continued, and Hongkong has more houses than ever. Tenders have lately been accepted for a large city hall, and there are not wanting evidences the best arguments against himself. It is a curious reason for a change that " we have all too much to attend to in business to be able to afford time to discuss these questions;" and one cannot help smiling when the Mr Oracle Croaker of that day consoled himself with the logical reflection be found correct or otherwise." At pre-

It is notified by the Postmaster General patterns and sample of merchandize may

sent they seem to be pretty considerably

WE recently mentioned the fact that second edition of an Euglish and Japanese met with very great success. The Japan | quest. Times remarks:—"It is a most gratifying fact that the study of English has become so popular in Japan, that the whole of this second edition, conisting of 1500 copies. was sold in less than 10 days, and that none are now to be had. The book is a small quarto of close upon a thousand pages printed in English and Japanese, and contains the translations of over 36,000 English words. Of the correctness of their rendering into the vernacular of Japan, we are unable to speak, but experts report very favourably of it. After the main body of the book, follows a table of irregular verbs in four columns, headed curiously. "Infinitif," "Présent," Prétérit," "Participe"showing rather transparently where the editor went for assistance in preparing an English Dictionary. The book, on The typography is really surpisingly good. though, as the book is printed on Japanese paper, semi-transparent and of bad colour, the work of the printer has not had justice

A Correspondent suggests to us an easy method might be adopted for checking the tendency displayed by the Chinese to mark or chop new dollars, but his proposal presupposes that an official notification had peen issued that no dollars would be accepted in payment of taxes, fines, and other monies accruing to Government except those issued from the new Mint. The suggestion is that if a chopped dollar of any description be presented, it should be confiscated, a procedure which, as he truly remarks. would teach the Chinese in less than a month that chopping was illegal. Were such an ordinance passed it would doubtless result in the new dollars rising to a premium, instead of being as a present worth only some 96 cents in the Hongkong market,

be derived from a telegram via Kiachta which arrived on the 14th ulto., that another monetary panie has taken place in London. That the report is current is undoubted, but there are no means of ascertaining as to whether it is reliable, as the telegram was a private one. We have heard some further rumours relative to local affairs, but do not consider ourselves justifi-, ed in giving currency to what might turn out to be a canard.

contemporary when it assures us that lately proceeded to Peking, one of them volved heartily congratulated on their

IT will be noticed that the Smoonada has made the bassage down from Shanghai in I sixty-three hours. Not bad work this for

table motives. How does Mr Distacli the new ordinances and regulations is driving the once numerous frequenters of has outgrown the European continent; the Police Court, from the Colony, to a place where they can transact their business with less hindrance. For the last week there has not been a serious case in the ex ending to the boundaries of the farthest improvement may perhaps be mainly attri- furnish a simple statement of facts, as unbutable to the increased d'ligence of the derstood or heard of here.

Surposen Surging .- Daddebhoy Sanabnec, tact with new powers. England has a pedler of Cockrane street, fell into partly done with the old lliplomacy of the harbour from the Praya Wall East, near Europe: but there is o e portion of it the Gas house. He was seen by some Chiwas impersonated in Lord Palmerston. Fafter he disappeared. His shoes and unobeen made to recover the body, but have not yet succeeded.

WE learn that the consecration of a Roto impede its course by considerations of man Catholic Bishop (the Vicar postolic trade would simply resemble the ideal of Japan) will take place at the Catholic sketched by the Pr ss from the "depth of Cathedral on Sunday next, the 20th ins-

> HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. A Public Meeting was held on Wednesday 1 afternoon, in the Supreme Court, for the pur-

"Hongkong Rifle Association." latter to be constituted life members.

paid, nor be allowed to compete for prizes many such beings as was his conductor, while subsequent calls remain in arrear. Pamanockan reef, has drifted and that the sisting of a President and six members in- as he was were not permitted to enter. No reef is invisible. Measures are being taken | cluding the Treasurer and Secretary, with | unclean and vile person was allowed within. to anchor the reserve bell buoy as soon as power to add to their number and fill up The great difference between himself and these inside was pointed out to him. He

5.—That there shall be two general Riat such times and in such places as shall be

geous for the advancement of the objects of 6.—That the committee be empowered to

7.—That the prize meetings be conducted and prizes be connected for in accordace with such rules as may be periodically passed by the committee, subject to the approval of the general Meeting 8.—That in all prize competitions, the

committee shall appoint an umpire whose decision shall in all cases be final. Some conversation took place on the rule relating to membership, whether natives

should be excluded or not. The unani-

mous opinion arrived at was that there

should be no restriction on the ground of nationality. The meeting then proceeded to elect a President and Committee of six. ballot resulted as follows: The Hon. W. H. Mercer, President: Messrs Harris, Linstead, Tripp, Davidson, Thomson, and Coxon, committee. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. It is gratifying to know that the movement has met such a very general support from the leading men of the community. The member's list comprises about 100 names, and we have no doubt that number will soon be increased! It is intended, we understand, to solicit His Excellency to become the Patron of the Association. The committee will wait upon him on an early date with that object. Such

The Ball at Macao.

an official recognition of its existence will

give stability to the Association, and His

Excellency will we hope accede to the re-

We copy the following amusing paragraph rom the Press report of the festivities at Macao: —"The Governor of Macao arrived shortly before ten, and was received with great cordiality. Owing, we believe; to some inaccurate information as to the time at which the ball was to begin, Sir Richard and Lady MacDonnell did not arrive till nearly an hour afterwards. The interval. however, was enlivened by one incident for which perhaps a good many of the guests would not willingly have exchanged the little tedium of waiting. It was about halfpast ten when the band, which was wandering about in the realms of music, without any fixed purpose, suddenly burst out into rapturous enthusiasm over God Save the whole, does infinite credit to all concerned. Queen. The Governor of Macao proceeded Trapidly to the entrance, a brilliant cataract of swords, epaulets, and gold lace poured out after him, the loitering guests moving forward to see the arrival of the distinguished party, forming a sort of lane across the reception room, and there entered,—a portly and respected citizen of the town, one of its oldest inhabitants, one who is not altogether unconnected with the shipping interest. It was a mistake in short, and the Governor had not arrived at all, the burst of music, the avalanche of orders and Aides-de-camp, the courtesy of Governor Amaral, had been all offered up as incense to the Union Docks. How the mistake arose does not appear, unless the look out had orders to telegraph the arrival of any craft with a more than usually imposing appearance. Even then he must have been impressed by tonnage simply, without regard to rig, but the origin of the brave reception accorded to the fortunate hero of the incident is of small moment. It gave great zest to the first hour of the entertainment, and many guests would rather have sacrificed an engagement, than the pleasure A rumour is flying about Shanghai, said to it afforded them. The real reception of His Excellency was not in the least degree, danised by the previous rehearsal. The band again played "God Save the Queen" the Governor and his briliant followers. confident of being in the right this time. were as courteously empressé as before, and when Sir Richard entered, he encountered ready salutations on every "side." The Press concludes with the remark "Not in any mere spirit of complimentary good humor, but with the fullest sincerity, the whole affair may be described as a brilliant success. pressed men. We do not believe our THREE Consular student interpreters have and those on whom the arrangements de-

> REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVE. MENTIN SHANGTUNG PROVINCE.

of non-intervention, is indisputable, but The police charges are diminishing so WE have received the following interest-

TIENTSIN, 14th October:

MR EDITOR -I hope you will deem the following account of sufficient interest to insert in your paper. Many will read and rejoice, while others will wonder and doubt the metropolis of a great maritime empire dock, and very few of any sort. This whether these things are so. I propose to About last February an aged stranger was

seen in one of the principal streets inside the walls of this city, enquiring where information relating to the Roman Catholic Religion, could be obtained: He was directed by some one to the Protestant chapel in care of the English Methodist new connection mission, located by the tower brella were left on the wall. Efforts have in the centre of the city. He cagerly sought the place; the native assistant who preached that day discoursed on the Beatitudes, dwelling expecially on the Blessedness of the pure in heart, because they shall see God. Matt. Chap, oth verse 8th. The stranger felt and manifested great joy.

on hearing such sentiments. He subsequently made the following remarkable statements :- He lived in the township of Lon Ling 樂亭縣 in the province of Shantung distant from Tientsin pose, of forming a Ritle Club. About 40 | 450 li, and about 7 on 8 li from the southerm gentlemen were present. On the motion of | boundary of Chili province. His age was Mr. Thompson, sconded by Mr. Davidson, 68 years. Some months previous, he had Mr. Coxon was placed in the chair. The been taken down with disease, and believed following resolutions were unanimously that he was soon to die. He felt that he was unprepared to die and that he was a very great sinner. He became very much 1.—That the Association be called the depressed in mind in view of his sins. He could find no rest and satisfaction. -One 2.—That the Association shall consist of night he dreamed that he was conducted should the alteration meet the approval of all persons paying Five Dollars per annum, away by a superior and beautiful being to or a donation of Twenty-five Dollars to the the outer gate of a most magnificent pa-Hongkong Rifle association; donors of the lace. He had never seen or heard anything so grand and so enchantingly beautiful 3.—That no person shall be accounted He looked in, and saw that it was full of a member until the first subscription be light and splendor, and that inside were who seemed to be very happy. On his en-5.—That a committee be formed con- deavouring to enter, he was told that such

dream.

time to come; and if he became pure and daily conversation and conduct. clean, after death he could enter the palace

and join in its pursuits. derstand its meaning. Full of ardent long-

soon recovered from his illness, but his explained by Protestant missionaries. distress of mind found no relief, but rather increased in view of the vision. It occurred to him after a while that in his | the work. It appears to be an extensive neighbourhood were some Roman Catholics | and genuine turning from Idolatry to the (Chinese). He went to them, explained | worship of the true God. - Very sincerely &c. | prise, off the Corean coast. his feelings and told his dream. were utterly unable to answer his inquiries, but told him that at Tientsin there were Roman Catholics who could give him instruction. He without delay started for this city, and was directed to the Protestant

chapel above referred to. His story and his manifest earnestness and sincerity attracted considerable interest at the time. He spent several weeks here attending the chapel services, reading Christian books, and learning all he could regarding the new Doctrines, which he joyfully received. He finally returned home carrying some Christian books with him.

He appeared at Tientsin again, after several weeks, with a letter signed by a number of his neighbours and friends who had become duply interested in the books he made relating to what he had previously learned at Tientsin. The letter contained a request for a native christian to go to Lou Ling and explain the books more fully. It stated also that there was a considerable number who were very desirous of receiving instruction and that the interest was widening. In accordance with this request, the me-

thodist mission sent back with the old gen-

tlemen a supply of books and one of their native assistants. The latter was absent about a month, and on his return he gave very interesting and wonderful details of the serious and profound attachment of a comparatively large number of the new truths, the "glad tidings." Soon afterwards two colporteurs were sent to Lou Ling who spint a month there, distributthose who on examination should be judgmembers of the methodist mission was then absent at Shanghai, it was not at all convenient for the other member to leave Tientsin for the necessary time. A native

sionaries started for the place. In nine or ten days he sent back to his associate intelligence of such interesting and encourage ing nature, more than confirming the previous statements made by the Chinese, that the latter started for Lou Ling, to assist in the work of examining and baptism. both returned on the 29th uitimo. I will briefly state some items of inter-

est they have made known.

They have baptised after a very careful and prayerful examination 45 persons. whom 18 are women and 27 are men. There are several tens' more, a good proportion of village (朱家 標 子) where the principal interest is, named after the family advantage. In his sleeping dress, and with distant from each other only a few li. the long, a new sail was bent and set. interest extends in all directions, some

and their food, to attend the Sabbath services, returning home Sabbath P.M. after the afternoon, we saw cloudy threatening the second preaching service. One old man aged 72, living 45 li distant was heard to say that if the foreign teachers could afford | Captain looked gravely, held his tongue and to come 450 li, he could afford to come 45 li, and so he walks that distance Saturday | We had not been on deck ten minutes after afternoon, to hear preaching.

missionaries had arrived, one Sabbath remarked publicly on the duty of destroying every idol and instrument of idolatrous and superstition. On the following, day 17 families brought their images, pictures, &c., every thing they had which pertained to idolatrous worship, and burned them up in the presence of the native helper.

The Sabbath seems to be observed with considerable propriety and strictness in renise Christians of their own accord have made a rule which is carefully observed. that among those who meet together for worship, and with those who remain during the intermission on the Sabbath, preparing and eating their refreshments, there the soil, or gathering the crops &c. The village and the country around it being inhabited chiefly by farmers, and those who attend the meetings being themselves farmers, or laboring on farms, this rule, it is manifest, is a practical one, and shows the sincerity and earnestness of the people.

The Christians living in the village go to their work on the neighbouring farms, early in the morning; after breakfast about 9 singing, reading the scriptures and prayer, for half an hour, and then proceed to their

The women who believe are, as may be inferred from the fact that they have been already baptised, not nearly as reserved and retiring, as respectable Chinese females usual the scriptures and explains Bible to them. Several of them are able to read.

The Christians are represented as pray- | you know, about 10 P. M. ing with fervency and propriety, as engage

was told that he was not to die for some | in their present public prayers, and in their | ship and confidence in, respect and affection

He awoke full of astonishment, and for in Lou Ling, unprecedented so far as Chi- age and skill, to which Captain Hector rea long time, remained absorbed in the con- | na is concerned, but I could not conclude to | turned a modest reply ascribing the preservatemplation of his dream, but could not un- leave out any of the facts stated. I leave | tion of the ship to a merciful providence fathe subject here, requesting the reader to | vouring his own and his officer's endeavours ing to understand it, he at length fell asleep | remember that the work was commenced again, and dreamed substantially the same | and carried on till less than one month ago. without the presence and of a foreign mis-In the morning he told his dream to his sionary, and that previous to last spring friends, but could find no one who could | not one in Lou Ling knew any thing about give any satisfactory explanation. He | the Bible or the Doctrines of the Bible as

The future will tell more perfectly than we now know the real nature and extent

THE "NEPAUL" IN A TYPHOON The Japan Times Overland Mail contains an interesting letter descriptive of the typhoon encountered by the Nepaul on her last passage from Shanghai to Yokohama The writer says :—

Starting from Shanghai at 2.30 A.M. Tuesday, the 11th inst, we got into rough weather just outside of the light-ship and a most evil omen inaugurated our voyage. A man fell overboard and was drowned. By noon we were in the "open" and stroug N.E. breeze made us landsmen wish for fair weather. But it was not to be, and way or another until the Mandarin was thither they found great difficulties. sea and sky were looking worse when, just ready to receive us. After a short delay tinual shoals, rocks and sharp turnings, to-A boat was lowered manned by an officer and 4 men, happily on this occasion the boat returned, after a most anxious quarter of an hour—with the man—and with the in the davits. The sea which washed this man overboard, swept another off the deck at the same time, but he was thrown on board again by the returning wave: this fact alone will give you some idea of the

the rescue of the other poor Malay. ing books and giving instruction. They the ship's course was changed to nearly N. confirmed on their return previous accounts. | in order to run out of the gale, if possible, and bore an invitation for some foreign and to secure a safe berth for us on the missionary to go and administer baptism to | south coast of Japan. About midnight the wind moderated, after blowing furiously ed prepared for it. But as one of the two | for six-and-thirty hours, but leaving of course, a very heavy sea. The next day (13th) we had comparatively quiet weathe coast of Japan. But we were to be a letter a rived from a city distant 14 miles The Coreans who held intercourse with preacher and his wife, were sent instead of disappointed. We had a bad night in in a N. W. direction ordering us thither, the Emperor, have all had their heads cut rounding the cape and the weather became On the 4th of September, one of the mis- worse next day. Soon after noon another full, then a shift of wind to N. N. About 8.30 came another shout from the quarter master "wind shifted to S. Captain Hector had just gone to his cabin to get a little rest, but at the cry he was out and giving orders to shift the main trysail. Whilst lowering it, a sudden squall split the canvas into ribbons, and the Malays. panic-struck, let go the halyards and huddled together in the waist. The sea was then breaking all over the ship from stem to stern and rolling frightfully, and main boom, uncontrollable by the two or three hands that remained at their posts. whom are females, who desire baptism. The | swayed about and threatened destruction to the deck house and the life boats. But here it was that Captain Hector showed to

clan, of whom the old gentlemen who came only his officers and the few English sailors to Tientsin is the head, is not large. It is to help him, he handled the ropes managed surrounded on all sides by similar villages | to secure the dangerous spar and before I pass over the night and the morning of come on Saturday afternoon for 20, 30 and the next day (15th), when the weather, moeven 40 and more li, bringing their bedding | derating slightly, again gave us a delusive hope that our trouble was over. But, in

weather in the S. E., which some said was a squall, others a shower, but at which the made incessant reference to the barometer. dinner, before the full fury of a beavy gale The native helper, before the foreign was upon us. By 8 o'clock PM. the wind had increased to a furious gale from the S. E., with a confused, tremendous sea run-

ning and blinding rain, the ship rolling her boats under water. We were clearly in for night, and in the morning resumed our bad weather, and the orders to "batten down hatches and skylights" (and even the where we were handed over to the Chinese coal bunkers) and to the men to stand by authorities, who treated us in a very differemergency not to stick at a trifle" (which very little to, eat, and the food of the very meant cutting away everything), showed us imeanest and poorest kind. After two days gard to some things. For example, the Chi- all clearly that we were in great danger detention, we resumed our journey towards Thus we fared all through the long and anx- Peking, travelling late and early for six ious night of the 15th—Early in the night | days, at the expiration of which we arrived she was put about, retracing her old course, lat the city of Moukden. During this time sible, and at all events, to gain an offing. Mandarin in Moukden refused to take us in shall be no secular topic introduced and through which cargo is passed in were un- official in whose charge we were was obliged discussed, nothing relating to cultivating shipped before the worst of the storm, a to take us outside the city walls, to a cook which came plunging over her bows would us, hearing of our distress. The Mandahave swept the main deck of everything, rins would not allow us to go. Finally, I had these outlets not been provided.

clone, we had about three quarters of an where we were very kindly received and sea and blinding baffling rain. All through we were again taken into the city, but, as this, it was impossible to avoid noticing the on the preceding day, had to return to the anxious vigilance of the Captain. "How's cook shop at night, the Mandarins taking o'clock, they assemble at the chapel, for her head, quarter-master"—" How's the no notice of us. Having obtained permiswind now, quarter-master" every five sion, I took all the men with me to the minutes and constant reference made to the Frenchman, who appeared very much work again. In the evening, after supper, barometer and symplesometer. We passen- pleased, he again providing a good dinner they meet in the chapel for prayer &c. gers were up all night and I am sure all sha- for all hands, and at 9 P.M. we sauntered light" for though the gale abated about 3. ; were again taken into the city, where the A.M. there was a tremendous sea running | authorities took charge of us, handing us and we were uncertain of our position. over to four different persons. One of these From this time till 8 A.M. the chief danger | gave us mats to sleep on; the others conly are. They meet for service oftentimes | seemed to be from seas which no ship could | ducted us to a goal or a sort of a cage,

ing in singing bynans, if not with a strict and a man was drawn in by the machinery told the Mandarins we must be forwarded Senator de Boisty gambol as a kid. He compliance with the rules of music, with a rand crushed to death-but the good ship to Newchwang, and proper conveyances ran at Poet Laureate Belmontet to tell him deal of enjoyment and animation, with the herself suffered no damage, not making an provided for us. To this they at last the good tidings, and wound up with these spirit, if not with the understanding. They inch of water and established her character agreed and the next day saw us on our road words-"So, perfidious Albion is on the have what cannot be said generally of ma- as one of the best sea boats affoat. Of the After passing through two large walled ci- brim of ruin; money is very scarce in Engtive church members in China, an affecting | manner in which Captain Hector command- | ties, we, on the seventh day arrived at | land, as the rate of discount shows, and and profound sense of their personal sin- ed her-of his unequalled fortitude, courage Newchwang. On application at the Con- yet she throws millions and millions into fulness and unworthiness. They have an and alacrity under such circumstances of sulate, we were refused all or any aid, but the sea!" But Deputy Belmontet looked in the District of Yan Ping H To the simple presence of foreigners seeming to ardent desire for the conversion of their extreme peril, I cannot find words to ex- were well treated by the residents, and af- sad, instead of jubilant. 'Why! Is not own families, or neighbours, who are still press my opinion. Every one of the paster being well recovered from our fatigue, my news good, very good? England nearly unconverted. This desire manifests itself | sengers must feel with me confidence in the | were sent to Chefoo.

for her commander and his officers. The pas-Perhaps I have been too minute and too | sengers presented Capt Hector with a comlengthy respecting this religious movement | plimentary address, testifying to their cour-

> LOSS OF THE "SURPRISE" (North China Daily News.)

WE have been favoured by Capt. McCasli with the following interesting particulars of the loss of the American schooner Sur-

On the 24th June, half an hour after midnight, we left the wreck in a sinking condition, and in the evening landed on a small Island, where the few inhabitants we saw treated us very kindly, giving us rice to eat; but wished us to go away as soon as we finished it. However, we remained until the storm abated on the next day, and tried to get back to the wreck, but the sea was running so high, that we were obliged to come back to the Island. On the following day we got into the boat, and kept to the North West, hoping to reach the coast of China. After sailing between 15 and 20 miles, we observed a small village, and as it was getting late, and we were all tired and hungry, we landed. But on our ap- twenty miles; and then came in sight of what we wanted. After a long examina-The wind increased continually and at until the arrival on the fourth day of some ed the fire and dispersed the soldiers. ther and all hoped for a pleasant run up | they could. At the expiration of 24 days, | this week." but owing to the difficulty of travelling off. across the rugged, mountainous foot-paths, it required a whole day to travel the distance. We were kept in this city all night, and the next day were brought before the miral from the Rev. P. Ride, Apostolic Mis-Mandarin, who gave each of us a suit of clothes, and enquired how we had been treated at other places where we were

way towards the principal city of Corea, situated near the Chinese frontier. In this mied me in the Spring, in the voyage trom instance, being provided with horses, after | Corea to Chefoo, I succeeded in inducing two days' smart riding we reached the city; them to come on board. Among other inhaving been very kindly treated during the formation, they told me that about the journey, with plenty to eat and drink, middle of the seventh moon (about the end There we were taken to a government of the month of August) a small vessel from building where two large rooms with a the country of the West had appeared on large yard in front were given us to pass | the coast of Corea in the Province of Phiengthe night in, and where we were treated | an-so, which is in the extreme north west of very kindly, every thing we asked for being | the kindom. She was endeavouring to asgiven us. Next morning we were taken | cend the river to reach the city, of Phianlooked on its very kitally, making each of ready arrived almost off the city when she us a present, and an rously enquired if we grounded on a sand bank. The Governor had been well treated on our journey at once sent to the king's father for instructhrough Corea. On the 16th day after our | tions, whether he should put to death those arrival, the Mandarin appointed to escort on board or should burn them and the vessel us to China arrived, and we, being provided | together. The king's father replied to burn next day. For two days, our way lay through order was executed." a wild and uninhabited country, but the close of the second day brought us to what is called the Corea Gate, a wall about 30 feet long, and 20 feet high, having a gate. or passage through it, which divides Corea

We stopped in the neighbouring town all journey to a walled village 30 li distant. the boats with barchets and "in case of ent manner from the Coreans, giving us in order to run out of the hurricane if por- | we had to live on skillett and corn. The The gangways in the waist—the large points hand and would give us nothing, so the very wise precaution, for the heavy seas shop, where a French missionary sent for took a German and a Chinanian with me When we got into the centre of the Cy- and proceeded to the missionary's place. hour of comparative calm—but with heavy; treated to a good dinner. The next day red the commander's anxious desire for "day! back to the cook sliop. Next morning we

THE COREA French ships fired into-An American

SCHOONER DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND REPORTED MURDER OF CREW AND PAS-The North China Daily News of Oct. 12, contains the following communication from a correspondent at Chefoo :- "The French

admiral returned from Corea a few days ago. The exploring squadron having reached the Bay of Prince Jerome, the Corean pilot on board pointed out the mouth of the river leading to the capital. The gun boat Dergulède commanded by Lieut. Richy was immediately ordered off to sound, and if possible to reach the town of Kang Hoa. about one third of the way up to the capital. The gunboat ascended the river against a current running five miles an hour, and found it practicable as far as Kang Hoa, and the Commander having made drawings of the Island on which this town is situated, and also a plan of the river, returned to the Admiral. The next day the Admiral ombarked on board the Deroulède, and in company with the Tardiff made his way up to Kang Hoa. It appears that the steamer Emperor had lately reached this place by another channel of the same river, which meets the stream ascended by the French gunboats at that spot and a town on the other bank was taken by the Captain of the Emperor for the capital. The French gunboats continued the ascent of the river from the point where the Emperor terminated her observations and surveys, for about proach, we were surrounded by about 200 | the walls of the city of Say-ool, the capital natives, who would not allow us to go one and residence of the King. On their way before dinner, again that horrible cry "a we were taken before the Mandarin in the gether with the rapidity of the current, man overboard" rang through the ship, open air, mats having been placed on the brought them to a stand several times. ground for us to sit on. With the help of They found several stone forts along the our Chinese cook, we made him understand river side, with guns mounted. On their way the Mandarius collected a fleet of junks tion, we were escorted to a room where to bar the passage; but after a warning and utmost peril and difficulty she was secured they gave us plenty of rice and fish a round shot, they dispersed and left the to eat; but would not allow us to go road clear. The authorities came on board away. After the lapse of two days, an- and presented the French with provisions, other Mandarin came, before whom we a fat ox amongst other things, and requested were strictly questioned as to our country, them to withdraw. Aftertaking drawings, our business there, and our appearances. soundings, and plans, the Admiral gave orstate of the sea at the time and of the skill | Even the buttons on our clothing were | ders for the Deroulede to turn her course and daring shown in launching the boat for examined strictly, after which we were down the river, but very soon after, the taken back to our room and kept there, | Tardiff was fired at : both gunboats returnmidnight the barometer was falling rapidly. other dignitary, who examined us again, Kang Hoa they were again fired at, and and again sent us back to our domicile to again were obliged to send a few shot in await the arrival of another Mandarin return. The forts seemed swarming with from the capital, who brought with him a soldiers, with flags, and armed with mus-Chinese interpreter to whose care we were kets. The soldiers also wore Japanese confided. He was very kind, giving us swords. After some little trouble the gunabundance of the best food procurable; and | boats rejoined the Primarguet which had giving plenty of tobacco. Some of us being been waiting for them at the mouth of the sick, they brought medicines, and in short | river, and the squadron returned here. The endeavoured to keep us as comfortable as expedition leaves for Corea at the end of

The following is from the Chefoo correspondent of the Shanghai Recorder, being part of a letter received by the French Adsionary: "On the 30th September we were at anchor near Woody Island on the Coast of Corea. During the night a Corean boat, with two natives on board, approached the At about 9 A. M., we were again on our | Derou'ède . Having recognised in one of them one of the sailors who had accompawith ponies, started on our journey the the vessel and all hands. This barbarous

Mr Sandford, United States Consul here. has received more news with regard to the "small vessel," viz., that brought by a junk which arrived here last evening from the Corea, reporting that while entering harbor the master was warned by the crew of a junk which he met, not to go up the River as the natives were up in arms, having destroying a foreign vessel with all her crew, thus apparently confirming the report brought by the French Fleet. The General Sherman left Caefo : on the 9th August. Capt. Preston, the o mer of the vessel, was on board at the time and should the melancholy news prove true, it is to be deeply regretted that his wife is en route for Shanghae. There were also on board two gentlemen from Chefoo, namely a Mr Thomas, a linguist, and Mr Bogarth, and it is feared they have al met the fate of the crew, on board the schooner. The murder of the crew of the General Sherman, is said to have been ordered by the King. This fact, taken in connection with the execution of those held communication with the Emperor on the occasion of her recent visit, would go | River. "Ah? the West River again," says far to point to the Government as the some one, and then thinks aloud. author of the persecution of the missiona ries, in which they were prompted probably by the usual hatred of foreign intrusion.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT. This is the title of a series of papers commenced in the Morning Herald, intended once a week to echo the doings of high life and the tone of society on the continent. We have already given some extracts from these papers, and now continue them. The

writer says :-You would suppose that the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was acclaimed on the banks of the Seine as the greatest mo-seen very desirous of hearing the Gospel jury and the way in which the Nepaul was mals confined. Seeing and smelling the throwing in the shade the wonderful Pruspreached themselves. The wife of the natistical steered to avoid these was indeed wonder- filthiness of the place, we determined not to sian needlegun. It has not been so. Why? ing to proceed no farther than the last namitive helper now there has had a great and ful. At last we got out of the synhoon, I remain in it unless compelled to do so I Because at the last meeting of the Academy salutary influence among the women. Some- think about 9 A.M., and into fair weather rushed among them, gained the outside of of Sciences, an infallible member, M. Babitimes 20 or 30 women will bring what need and heartily glad and deeply thankful were the prison and afterwards the outside of the net, demonstrated that the colossal cable dle and other light work they have to her | we for a little rest when Captain Hector | walls, and was soon with the Frenchman, | which, in his own opinion, had engulphed house, and sit and work, while she reads passed the word "out of danger—a fair but only a few moments before the autho- so many millions, is to have a success as by the way, proposes now to "print them;" weather wind" and resuming our course rities arrived to apprehend us. The French- ephemeral as your great Reform demonwe ran for Yokohama where we arrived, as man refused to let us go until a proper strations. That sinister prophecy has terriplace was provided for us and proper food. fied to death the French shareholders—who During the hurricane we lost three boats After two days he took us into the city and are only in their teens, true-while it made

Laureate Belmoutet replied, "And it is the met the enemy, and were defeated. The very imminence of England's ruin which Governor is at present re-organizing his dismays me so much; she will be unable to force and has issued a call for more men repay us the millions she owes to Napoleon | doubtless intending to make sure this time the Great and to France!" The conversa- of tranquilizing those turbulent "strangers" tion between the two Anglophobists then of whom tradition says, that many years turned upon literature.

is but natural. Last week when Prince the land. Whether he saw a spirit of rapa-Gortchacow, Vice Chancellor of All the city in them, or more energy, manliness Russias, received a telegram from New and enterprise than in the effeminate of his York of only a few hours' date, he exclai-European law should be no more."

Who would have believed that the Russian soldiers would turn Cincinnatis? Yet pacific labourer. I am told that Homeric | oppression here, where the remuneration ploughs are cast in England for Russia, of the impressed is cut down to about one where a large number of elephants are ex- degree or more below the lowest rate of pected from Taschkend. The plough is customary hire. Fifty boats may be redrawn by an elephant, and the furrows it | quired; but, by the time the last of the digs look as so many little valleys. What hungry train through whose hands the order an excellent method to bury quickly the may pass, comes to put it into execution. handled by two soldiers. Decidedly every- will find themselves attached by this pecuthing looks peace in Russia. In the inte- liar process. From all these, except the rior whole regiments are erecting the earth- number required, every possible cash of works of projected railways, thus saving a ransom money will be taken and their great deal of time and money to the go- freedom restored. It is not strange then. vernment. The idea is a very sensible one. | that at the first sound of Harpies' wings all tantis of literature are in ecstacy. Baron | take themselves to flight and hide away in James Rothschild has taken the pen from the creeks and bayous until the call has he is putting the last stroke to a comedy | made. entitled Baron et Financier. I colo one or At length, after much difficulty we sucwitticism. One of those financiers who

of frenzy, and who had formerly occupied the modest situation of a clerk at the baron's, came to see him some time ago, and looked rather preoccupied. "What is the matter with you?" said the Baron to Mr M.; "you seem anxious, and yet you are very rich now?" "True," answered Mr M.; "but I do feel that my social rank is much below my fortune; I should think that I could also pretend to be a baron." "Stop," replied the other, am a banker, and you are only an industriel, and l'industrie n'a jamais fait que des one of the most witty men in the empire of France! However, should fasco be the fate reserved for his comedy, he is sure not to die from hunger in Paris, as many men of letters and artists have done.

Only a fortnight since Malbousquet died from starvation. Nay, only last week Benjamin Pitteau committed suicide through want. Both were well known in the reported with much pathos the funeral of comfort and quetude of tourists into the offered those last days to make to the poor | them to exercise that right, if it should be the French government. L'Union having prevent sannggling, and no obstacle real

Paris, and she is now at Baden-Baden, | the wing of their employers by some tempowhere she is to rest a month upon the rary device of their own. This attempt is at a some intime, given by Naudin. The | should be foreigners; and in any case the Maestro Auber accompanied her on the plea of the men is that their work is hard piano, and said, "I never saw any canta- | and their wages meagre (a fow candareens trice approaching so much to Malibran." in addition to their page), and they wish to From Ballen-Baden Lucca goes to Berlin. She is the musical right arm of the King of Prussia, and it is to be hoped that Count Von Bismarck will not be jealous

the wound of Amedeus." The aide de lagainst a great and oppressive government camp wrote, "Il fant à penser, m'aider," which words are pronounced exactly as the first ones, although completely differing in about for the most convenient arrangement sense, which is. "You must prepare to of our baggage, when we came upon sundry help me." There was a large dose of in- | bags of salt. Search being instituted, some exorable logic in the interpretation given | were found here and some there, about oneby the aide de camp to the answer dictated by the King. Let us hope that, if not killed, he has been promoted.

WESTWARD. Not "star of the Empire," Mr Editor, but three individuals took their way, pro posing to make an excursion up the West Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata bibe-

That rubs close; but another, ready to encourage a weak brother, calls out "keep it before the people;" not a bad kind of matter, by the way, and quite suit able for some very good purposes. With this for an apology to all who have hitherto gone over, written or read upon this route. would state that our company was composed of Mr A. S. Bickmore, for some time in charge of the Mollusca Department of Cambridge Museum U.S.; Mr C. L. Weed Photographic Artist from Hongkong; and the writer of this article. Mr B. proposed to make the overland trip to Hankow ria Kwai Lum 桂脂 the Capital of Kwong ed place, from whence Mr W. would return with many choice artistic mementos of the The very path along which they trudged was fine scenery which we expected to see. The

might not the intense heat, 90° to 98° in the boat and 130° outside, entitle a man to a little restlessness and to be slightly erratic! To secure a suitable conveyance was our the water, very much as do those buffalos, first care—amounting almost to anxiety; which the plough boys release from their for our Governor, of martial renown, was | toil at intervals and lead down to the river busy (Aug. 1st) impressing boats right and for a refreshing bath. We concluded to left to carry an expedition against the Pun- leave our flagless boat to the kind care tis and Hakkas (especially the latter) who of the first Custom House on the way; but were engaged in one of their regular feuds one after another was passed and no signs

ruined!" ejaculated Senator de Boissy, have since learned that the Braves went, been displayed.

"Chiel amang us" who took some notes

and if they should often be considerably by.

ago before these internecine quarrels began. In these days of electric communication, some punti seer prophesied that they (the the transition from Paris to St. Petersburgh | Hakkas) would eventually attempt to usurp own kith and kin, and just what proportion med-"The ocean has ceased to exist, true; of Punti jealousy and self importance may but that is not a reason why the public have been mixed up in the premonitory symptoms, does not now seem to be known. The system of impressment, however right and beneficial it may prove under the it is so. Moreover, they are trying to make | righteous management of a good governof the most warlike of animals the most ment, is a fruitful source of corruption and

dead on a field of battle! Each plough is some hundred or more luckless skippers Let us return to Paris, where the dille- liable craft, who may be so fortunate, behis ear to commit it to his right hand, and been filled up and the returns have been

two crackers of that endless brework of ceeded in engaging a Ho Fan boat in pg became millionaires as by enchantment a | | which, although not, belonging to so. few years ago, when speculation was a sort | tasteful and comfortable a class as the Tsz' Tung 紫洞殿, has the recommendation of being able to traverse the upper courses of such streams as have swift currents and are broken with rapids, and thus preventing the necessity of changing conveyance, which as a rule can only be done at great disadvantage when our Celestial friends hold the long end of the lever; especially is this the case if there be any external evidence that the travellers are probably moneyed meh. There are two other classes of boats equally available for up-river chevaliers." Baron James de Rothschild is | tourists, viz : the spacious Lo Lung ZEE is so called from their place of origin on

the East River, and the smaller Ho Sai in the first, named from their birth-place opposite Shui Chau 韶湖 店 on the

Just here I might allude to a disputed and delicate point, which if well seitled in republic of letters, and the Constitutionnel | all its bearings would add something to the poor Malbousquet. Yet M. Paul Limay- | country. Has a private party a right to fly rac. chief editor of the inspired journal, | their national flag ! Or is it good policy for the numificent donation of 100,000 francs | conceded? Complying with the advice of if another Parisian organ, L'Union, could the contra view we set sail without such prove its assertion that the Constitutionnel | emblem of nationality on board, as it was had been disavowed since his editorship by I maintained that the absence of the flag would shown that the Constitutionnel had received or imaginary would stand in the way of the such disavoyals, M. de Riancey | Custom House Officers doing their duty by wrote to M. Limayrac to claim the 4000l. | way of search. Now, I suppose it is well for the poor. No answer. Wednesday known that "olo custom" has established a last the editor of L'Union sent another | species of illicit trade, which is so common letter to M. Limayrac to the same effect. | that it may be pronounced universal, viz : will let you know when the money is | the boatmen always expect to be able in a quiet way to carry a little salt, at least, and Pauline Lucca passed three days in have it passed through by or pass it under laurels she has won in London. She saug | perhaps invariably made, if the tourists turn a penny to keep themselves in tobaccomoney for the voyage. Rem si possis recte : si

non, quocunque rem, modo rem. It is of no use to tell the skipper that a grain of smuggled salt will not be al-Paris is to have very so n a theatre lowed on board the boat, for the childish exclusively German. Is it to disgust the presumption of Chinamen on the ignorance French of the Rhenan frontiers, or to and want of perception in foreigners is profamiliarise them with the Teutonic tongue? | verbial; and, if before setting sail you clear the boat of all the small stock in trade. I wind up with Royalty. Towards the vou will have to assume the risks incident end of the battle of Custoza, an august to the consequent ill will of the men, and personage telegraphed from Paris to a will be obliged to make a daily search or Royal brother present on the field of battle | expect the same or similar merchandize to to inquire how things were progressing? be quietly reshipped at the first favourable The Royal correspondent dictated to an opportunity. Can any one give a practicable aide de camp the following answer: -"Il solution to the difficulty, which grows out panser Amédée." "We must dress of a comparatively insignificant offence

monopoly Once fairly under way we began to look half being neatly done up behind bulkhelds erected as close to the side planks (lengthwise of the boat) as possible and athwart the various compartments. The work was so boldly and cleverly done, that a glance into the hold would have led one to imagine that nothing was there but our own boxes of provisions, chemicals, dc. Indeed we came near taking one large package of salt (neatly done up in a basket) under our own special protection—each one supposing that it belonged to the luggage of the other two. The mistake of thus promiscuously mingling their freight with ours, was speedily conrected by requiring all the salt to be placed in the two forward compartments, and our own baggage removed to those amidships. After some consideration as to what was best to be done next, the Captain was reminded of his breach of trust in bringing the salt on board contrary to our assurance beforehand that we would not allow our presence to screen any unlawful proceedings, and was then told that all the responsibility would be on himself. To turn informers and give up the salt to the first revenue cutter we should meet, was more than we felt prepared to do out of pity towards the poor ragged boatmen, who toiled at the tow-line under a sun, that would have striken down a white man in a few minutes. hot enough to burn our feet through ordinary shoes: still they leaned to their braces, keeping regular step (as they always do, to prevent oscillation in the main line) hour after hour in the wearisome drag, every now and then one of them dropping out and going down the bank for a dip in the simple presence of foreigners seeming to Department of Shui Hing 肇慶府 I be as effective as if all sorts of insignia had

let us hurry on. Wit we arrived at Fat Sha spent the night I ca the heat was intense a astir. We were glad caldron, and in a kin tion pressed on next d 西南. Coming to a extremity of this place for breathing, and a buted to refreshing sl merly given some acce B communication to ye "Up the North River to pass it over with a striking resemblance bluff at Lion-whel 獅子竇 bears to t fare looking to the So short distance below t the districts of Nám I Shui = | k and the ceived by a back view river some distance at The Spectre Brave R The stream between Far

No. 1131:—(

Begging pardon for

Tung 紫洞 and nes of the villages known

were visited. Allusio and adventitious obje North River journal, popular tradition conf lated; but as we passe that time I could mot observation as to their a good opportunity on I determined to see for we found them to be a intended to be a kind facing, terraced in pla blocks of basalt laid structure and varying i long and from five to in diameter. The num vary from three to sev but the prevailing nu five and seven. It is such rocks now exisneighbourhood-at les ledge of the Chinese, a that in all their travels anything like them. that their peculiar c black color are calcu people with superstiti their origin. If a care nation of the localit geologist should prove precludes the possibi having broken throu this columnar basalt sent position, the er wards been collected a found, by generation it would be interesting they came. My own : have been brought fro of the Province by th probably from Yan Fà where the "Candle (which I half believe a stone are situated a

Clear River at a point 韶洲 and Lok Cher On the opposite sid short distance from th there is a huge boule Bank, which is quite st be twenty or twenty fiv is rather longitudinal ed the "Betel nut" a curiosity, about whi thrown its charms. I of being loosely placed averred that the bight one end held on either be drawn underneath boulder is a kind of n p inded in the air and noo is dashing against merged by the high w from its position! Shortly after leaving

through Sz im kau 🔬

gler's" creek a narrow

nects the mouth of the main stream of the we 近江. Although th commonly applied to it is always written Sa the sound being near the offensive idea i changes are not uni sometimes being thro preserved under the g phrase, e.g. "sow" easily heard as "pig n spoken, but is writte Emerging from this cr ished at the immense Kong and the turbid or its waters. So thorou with the earthy mater strength of the current tling goes on with suc that the blades of the about two feet below th heavy clouds of mud a the impression of moving goon of a few inches in deep current of as man out the high mountain dense forests of moss could easily imagine my on the old Missiseppi. island with a desolate a fort on its lower pointliave been built up style i. e. presenting th huge embrazure inters masoury, rather than t Dierced with embrazure land we touched at Ts'in a market town situated of the mouth of a small down from Sz Yi dist West River from the few perches below the tween Kólú高要 and

One noteworthy objected our attention was river bank. This struc way down from the mo Gap, varying in heigh thirty feet with a base venty five, and here an culverts or sluices co granite and fitted with wood, which close by th water and open by th within when the river | able stage. By thes which has percolated drawn off and an out

Districts.

, and were defeated. The present re-organizing his ssued a call for more men ling to make sure this time those turbulent "strangers" tion says, that many years internecine quarrels began. prophesied that they (the eventually attempt to usurp ther he saw a spirit of rapa or more energy, manliness. han in the effeminate of his in, and just what proportion sy and self importance may ed up in the premonitory not now seem to be known. of impressment, however cial it may prove under the gement of a good governful source of corruption and where the remuneration is cut down to about one below the lowest rate of . Fifty boats may be rey the time the last of the rough whose hands the order s to put it into execution. or more luckless skippers lves attached by this pecu-From all these, except the d, every possible cash of will be taken and their d. It is not strange then, sound of Harpies' wings all o may be so fortunate, be-

Эстовек 18, 1866.

ind the returns have been ter much difficulty we sucjug a Ho Fan boat 河 夏 lough not belonging to so mortable a class as the Tsz' 翻, has the recommendation traverse the upper courses as have swift currents and h rapids, and thus preventy of changing conveyance, e can only be done at great when our Celestial friends and of the leven; especially if there be any external eviie travellers are probably There are two other classes ally available for up-river he spacious Ló Lung 老音 om their place of origin on er, and the smaller Ho Sai amed from their birth-place Chan 韶洲府 on the

s to flight and hide away in

bayous until the call has

might allude to a disputed oint, which if well settled in would add something to the decade of terrists into the a private party a right to fly tiag ( Or is it good policy for se that right, if it should be amplying with the advice of ew we set sail without such ionality on board, as it was it the absence of the flag would gliogr, and no obstacle real vould stand in the way of the : Officers doing their duty by Now, I suppose it is well do custom. has established a it trade, which is so common e pronounced universal, viz : dways expect to be able in a arry a little salt, at least, and through by or pass it under eir employers by some tempotheir own This attempt is iably made, if the tourists igners; and in any case the en is that their work is hard

voyage. Rem si possis reclè : si de rem, modo rem. use to tell the skipper that nuggled salt will not be alard the boat, for the childish of Chinaman on the ignorance erception in foreigners is proif before setting sail you of all the small stock in trade. to assume the risks incident uent ill will of the men, and I to make a daily search or ne or similar merchandize to hipped at the first favourable Can any one give a procticable e difficulty, which grows out ratively insignificant offence t and oppressive government

es meagre (a fow candareens

their rice), and they wish to

to keep thomselves in tobacco-

under way we began to look most convenient arrangement e, when we came upon sundry Search being instituted, some are and some there, about oneatly done up behind bulkheads se to the side planks (lengthoat) as possible and athwart ompartments. The work was cleverly done, that a glance d would have led one to imothing was there but our of provisions, chemicals, &c. came near taking one large salt (neatly done up in a er our own special protecone supposing that it bene luggage of the other two. of thus promiseuously mingling with ours, was speedily coruiring all the salt to be placed rward compartments, and our removed to those amidships. consideration as to what was ne next, the Captain was reis breach of trust in bringing pard contrary to our assurance hat we would not allow our reen any unlawful proceedings, told that all the responsibility himself. To turn informers the sait to the first revenue ould meet, was more than we to do out of pity towards the boatmen, who toiled at the ler a sun, that would have a white man in a few minutes. along which they trudged was o burn our feet through ordistill they leaned to their ng regular step (as they always t oscillation in the main line) our in the wearisome drag, d then one of them dropping g down the bank for a dip in ry much as do those buffalos, ough boys release from their als and lead down to the river ing bath. We concluded to agless boat to the kind care ustom House on the way; but ther was passed and no signs notice was even tendered us esence of foreigners seeming to e as if all sorts of insignia had

Begging pardon for so long a detention. let us hurry on. Without further incident we arrived at Fat Shan [9] | | where we spent the night I can hardly say slept, for the heat was intense and not a breath of air astir. We were glad to get out of this caldron, and in a kind of parboiled condition pressed on næxt day as far as Sai Nám 西南. Coming to anchor at the Western extremity of this place, we had ample room for breathing, and a gentle breeze contributed to refreshing slumber. Having formerly given some account of this region in a communication to your columns, entitled "Up the North River," I may be allowed to pass it over with a note pointing to the striking resemblance which the face of the bluff at Lion-whelp Sluice or Bayou 獅子 竇 bears to the sideview of a lion's short distance below the boundary between Shui = 1 and the likeness is only perceived by a back view, from a point up the river some distance above its position.

The Spectre Brave Rocks 陰兵石 on

Tung 紫 洞 and near to or in the midst a good opportunity on the present occasion, | great dykes which are of the first impor-I determined to see for myself. On landing | tance; one of them, Shek Kok Levee we found them to be a long wall, apparently facing, terraced in places and composed of blocks of basalt laid cross wise in the in diameter. The number of angles or faces vary from three to seven and perhaps more. but the prevailing numbers seemed to be five and seven. It is certainly true that no neighbourhood—at least not to the knowledge of the Chinese, and the boatmen averthat in all their travels they have never seen that their peculiar crystalline shape and black color are calculated to inspire the their origin. If a careful scientific examiprobably from Yan Fà District 仁化縣 where the "Candle Rocks" 蜡 燭 (which I half believe are metamorphic limestone) are situated and visible from the Clear River at a point between Shiu Chau 韶洲 and Lok Cheung 樂昌.

On the opposite side of the river and a short distance from these spectral objects, there is a huge boulder lying against the Bank, which is quite steep. This rock may be twenty or twenty five reet in length and is rather longitudinal in shape. It is called the "Betel nut" and is regarded as a curiosity, about which superstition has thrown its charms. It has the appearance or being loosely placed in position, and it is averred that the bight of a sewing thread, one end held on either side of the rock can be drawn underneath, showing that the boulder is a kind of mahomet's coffin susp aded in the air and yet the most violer t hoo is dashing against it when entirely subinerged by the high water, fail to move it from its position

Shortly after leaving Sai nam we passed

through Sz im kau 私藍深 "salt smuggler's" creek a narrow stream which conmain stream of the west river or Sai Kong commonly applied to this connecting link, it is always written Sz-iu káu 思賢深 phrase, e. g. "sow" Peak 猪姆 圖 spoken, but is written 珠帽 留 &c. Emerging from this creek we were astonished at the immense volume of the Sai Kong and the turbid curdled appearance of its waters. So thoroughly saturated is it with the earthy material that even in the strength of the current the process of settling goes on with such marked rapidity, that the blades of the oars, dipping only | Canton. about two feet below the surface, bring up a market town situated on the eastern side of the mouth of a small stream which comes few perches below the boundary line be-

Districts drawn off and an outlet is furnished to who make it a business to collect by hand, immediately transferred to a position of

constant watch is kept over the structure, and at the first appearance of a fissure in the embankment an alarm is sounded which causes the anxious villagers to assemble in force and speedily repair what might in a short time bring ruin and desolation to their fields and homes. The case is precisely similar to the contingencies and solicitude that harrass the planters along the lower mississippi, where the work of a single crawfish would in one night occasion such a breach in the levee as could not be repaired until the damage sought to be avoided would be effectually accomplished. The character and extent of the levee system in the great Delta of this Province would afford scope for the energies of any fare looking to the South It is situated a one who would take an interest in the research, and would astonish all who would the districts of Nam Hoi par and Sam take the trouble to glance over a faithful sketch of the region, presenting the dykes in detail. They are often not recognized as we pass along the rivers and creeks in boats, and are frequently not visible on account of their distance back from the stream. How long a period has elapsed since they were first erected, is now beyond our power w dis-The stream between Fat Shan # L and Tsz cover although some records would indicate about one thousand years as their probable Doubtless much of the work espeof the villages known by the latter name, cially the minor portions has been effected were visited. Allusion to these singular by gradual stages of development and may and adventitious objects was made in my be comparatively of modern origin. But North River journal, and the le end or there are some of the main structures, popular tradition connected with them re- | which | bear marks of age, that must have

intended to be a kind of sea wall or river 角圍, partly in Ts'ing un 清遠 and partly in Sam Shui 🚞 🂢 district, guards structure and varying from two to three feet | against the floods of the North River; the long and from five to eight inches or more other, the "Mulberry Garden" Levee 夏星, is a bulwark against desolation from the west. This latter extends from near the junction of the west and north such rocks now exist in the immediate rivers in a direction South and East, and affords direct protection to the western portion of Nám Hoi district 南海縣 on the West and partly on the North and anything like them. It is not strange then | South. It also extends into the district of Shun Tak 順 德縣 and takes its name people with superstitious ideas relative to from the principal article of culture the mulberry, although rice and other vegetanation of the locality by some practical bles are also largely grown. The whole ter (on a small scale) which we saw, was geologist should prove that the formation length of the portion in Nam Hoi district that of two persons in a small boat pushed precludes the possibility of a trap dyke is reckoned to be upwards of thirty miles, by one of them with two oars, while the department called Tun Chau received the having broken through and thus placed with some five miles of extra dyke on | this columnar basalt on or near the pre- the outside; i.e. at the various points sent position, the crystals having after- of greatest danger, an outer one is tion. A small swab of cotton yarn tied to the district of Ko Iu 层 要, of which Shiu wards been collected and arranged, as now built so as to present a double line a short piece of fir root or other light ma- Hing is also the Capital, has remained as at found, by generations long since passed, for defence in case of accident. The height | terial was dipped in a thin flour paste and | present defined, for near three hundred it would be interesting to know, whence at first was about nineteen feet; afterwards thrown forward into the water some fifteen they came. My own surmise is that they same fifty years ago it was raised to near have been brought from the northern part | twenty five feet. The breadth of the top vaof the Province by the North River, and rious from eight to twelve feet, and at the base it measures about sixty. Some idea of the labor and money expended may be derived from these figures, and some conception formed of its importance when we find that direct protection, in this one district, is afforded by it to about thirty thousand acres of taxable land. The great flood from the west—To K wong 道 光 thirteenth year

-thirty years ago, broke through this levee and flooded the whole region, rising even in the western suburbs of Canton to the height of several feet, and forcing the peo- all of the same class to be seen elsewhereple to escape from their houses in boats | making remarkable advances towards a and our rafts constructed from doors and state of utter ruin. A creek of medium windows. It occurred in the fifth month and was followed on the sixteenth of the its mouth we saw several boats loading and seventh month by a fearful typhoon or gale unloading large bales of tobacco leaf, which which continued for four days and nights is grown to some extent in this section. and no doubt contributed much to the The greater portion, however, of the ingreat height of the water, as it blew from | ternal trade in this article comes down by the East. After three months and more | the North river from the Northern part of the water subsided, the loss of life and the the Province There being little to indestruction of property being beyond all terest the eye here, the prospect is more calculation. For several months "cheap pleasing on the opposite side of the river, rice" had to be furnished by government and private subscription to the suffering people, until the cultivation of the desolated fields could again be resumed. It is not strange then, that during high water nects the mouth of the North River with the those great fortifications against so resistless an enemy, should be guarded with Although; the above is the name | scrupulous care. The force with which the water pours through a crevasse when once fairly opened is almost beyond comprehension. I recollect having witnessed such a the sound being nearly preserved whilst scene during a flood in the Mississippi, at a the offensive idea is suppressed; such point on the right bank a few miles above changes are not unfrequent, the idea News Orleans. Large barges filled with sometimes being thrown out, and again stone were towed near the Crevasse and preserved under the garb of a more polite sunk, but no sooner done than swept away by the torrent, whilst the sugar plantations as far as the eye could reach were submereasily heard as "pig mother" Peak when ged, and the vast plain surging with breakers, with here and there the smoke stack of a sugar mill peering up above the desolation. The breach was finally closed by commencing on either side and driving huge piles by steam, which were strongly backed up as the work advanced—a combination of skill and power not likely to be very soon at the disposal of the villagers around

Along this portion of the River (above heavy clouds of mud and sand, giving one Ts'ing Ki) there are some fine specimens of the impression of moving over a shallow la- | the Tallow Tree, behind the levee on the goon of a few inches in depth instead of a left bank, and quite convenient for any one deep current of as many fathoms. Leaving desirous of examining their peculiar charactattempting to escape by the South Gate. out the high mountain-hills or substituting | teristics. We also observed in this reach many was accidentally drowned in the river. His dense forests of moss draped cypress, I contrivance or rather a goodly number of one body was recovered by the rebels and decould easily imagine myself once more affoat particular form of apparatus, for collecting cently interred. The remains, having afon the old Missiseppi. Passing by a long fish spawn, which floats on the surface of terwards been obtained by his friends, island with a desolate and forsaken looking | the water : so say the Chinese; but in what | were brought back to his native district. fort on its lower point—the fort seeming to particular form whether attached to any Divine horrors were paid them as they have been built up in regular Chinese foreign substance or not, whether on the passed through Canton; and it is said that style i. e. presenting the appearance of one surface or near it, I cannot say, as the sea- the Emperor was deeply grieved at the loss huge embrazure interspersed with lines of son was past, which seems to be during the the country sustained by his untimely end. masoury, rather than that of a strong wall stage of high water. The current here is He had not yet attained to the prime of pierced with embrazures—passing by this is- such as to collect the light drift into a manhood, being only some thirty years of land we touched at Ts'ing K'i Hu 清岐雄 streak along the bank, and this result is age. furthered by a long bamboo float moored at a suitable distance from the shore, and to the foot of a large and beautiful island, smooth and quiet. The float is composed ral hundred feet in length, and is so anchor-One noteworthy object which here arrest- ed as to rise and fall with the variations of ed our attention was the dyke along the the water or with the tide. Between the river bank. This structure extends all the float and the shore, rows of poles, ranged at way down from the mouth of the Shiu Hing | right | angles with the float and at con-Gap. varying in height from twenty to venient intervals, are set up and secured thirty feet with a base of from fifty to se- in position by stays and anchors against venty five, and here and there pierced with the current. From these, small baskets culverts or sluices constructed of hewn are suspended by ropes and allowed to granite and fitted with heavy flood-gates of float or drag on the surface of the water wood, which close by the force of the rising | with the mouths up stream, thus constiwithin when the river has fallen to a suit- drifted. Many of course escape the snare. able stage. By these sluices the water but the chances are that a portion will be

small creeks and rivulets, which must also so to speak, from any portion of the river honor and trust in the capital. Illustrative be dyked on either side -so far as may be where an inducement may offer. The eggs of his great virtue it is recorded, that when necessary to reach the limit and level of are hatched in tanks, and after the fishlets high water. During a rise in the river have attained the length of an inch or so, they are sold as "fish flowers" 無花 from which large ponds are stocked and the tanks of fish-mongers eventually supplied. One singular arrangement connected with this trade in "fish flowers," is the method of transportation. To carry earthen jars or wooden buckets of sufficient capacity would be too laborious; so. bamboo baskets are used. The lining of these vessels must be water proof; but any preparation containing oil would destroy the fish; another material must then be sought, and it is found in fresh buffalo chips. The baskets are thoroughly coated inside with this bovine composition, which, when allowed to dry, is at once impervious to and insoluble in water, is very light and quite durable.

If we peep over that great dyke, we find the villagers engaged in the cultivation of rice, the lotus, and taro and such other vegetables and tubers as abound in Chinese markets, whilst on this side they are catering to the weakness of the palate for something to help along the substantials of their neighbors. Here are corrals for geese-what would a Chinese jollification be without roast goose?—thousands of them are being reared for market on the gentle grassy slopes of the dyke near Wing On Hai 永安墟. One or two gooseherds and a dog or two attend each flock, which they have certainly brought into a fair state of discipline. It may be evening; and then one herdsman | these were true, it surely might be said that lated; but as we passed them after dark at had something like can immediate and si- is seen near the corral emptying quantities this was one of the most productive inkthat time I could not speak from personal multaneous erection. Looking at them of light-grained paddy on the ground, stones in China. A third legend, however, observation as to their character. Having from Canton as a centre, there are two while the geese are being driven up by the says that after he set sail (having accepted of the geese, and at or near the opposite end | ciated with his memory and serves as a mo a common bamboo boat awning is erected i room enough to sit erect or to lie down under cover. Here he keeps guard and. we trust, enjoys sound and refreshing slumber in the midst of his noisy and malodo-

Many devices too are to be seen, for taking fish from the river, the most common being the inverted bent lever dip-net. The most singular management of this laton the bow, conducted the dipping operathen gently pushed up to it, until the lowered net was brought quite underneath, when by a sudden hoist, the fish-mostly small, sometimes large—were taken in the | the last informing that of Sám Shui act of enjoying the bait. This operation was continually repeated, and, in the course of a day, it is said that from fifteen to twenty catties of fish are taken by one boat.

By this time we have arrived at Wang

ch'á sz 檔 杳 司. Not being visible from the river, we could only conclude that the official buildings, or yamun of the squire, must be in a condition similar to size enters the river at this point, and at where we see the village of Sha Po 步村 quietly looking out from a beautiful grove of dark green foliage The place is particularly notable among the Chinese, as being the native village of Chéung Kwok Leung 張國 樑. This man commenced his career as a leader of banditti, but yielding to the kind exhortations and attracted by the tender of office and preferment made by the Tartar General Heung Wing A , he facid about, changed his name from Ká-Tséung 😿 🃭 to Kwok-Leung 國 权 and became loval subject. General Heung, finding shipped.

him to be a man of fine natural ability. eventually attached him to his staff when he was sent against the Tai-ping Rebels in Konk Su 江 蘇; and at his death, which occurred from natural causes, he appointed Kwok-Leung as his temporary successor and transferred to him his seals of office. memorializing the Emperor and requesting that the appointment be confirmed. This was done, and the new general distinguished himself as a judicious and reliable officer. Unfortunately, however, he was severely defeated by Li-Sau-Shing 李秀成 at Tán Yếung 丹陽 and in

Shortly after passing Wáng chá sz we came serving also as a kind of break water, keep- which gave evidence of being in a fine state of down from Sz Yi district and enters the West River from the north, at a point a ling the surface of the water comparatively cultivation, and containing several villages comfortably located amidst the cool and comfortably located amidst the cool and of large bamboos, lashed into a bundle refreshing shades of fruit trees and clumps tween Kolu 高要 and Sam Shui 三水 some two or three feet in diameter and seve- of bamboo. It is correctly called East Island 東洲, but is commonly known as

Inkstone 黑視洲 on account of its traditionary origin. Pau Man-Ch'ing 包文塚, who was Department Magistrate (some eight hundred and twenty-five years ago) of what was then known as Chau 端 洲 now Shiu Hing Fu, 肇慶府 is said to have been a man of water and open by the pressure of that tuting the net into which the eggs are remarkable administrative powers and possessing the most sterling integrity. He filled his term of office in such an acceptwhich has percolated through the soil is picked up below by people in small boats, able manner, that on its expiration he was

he arrived at Shiu Hing, the Department City, he found the officers were in the habit of practicing gross abuses of power, and set himself immediately to the work of reformation. Particularly were they accustomed to require the people to furnish several ten-fold more than the lawful tribute from the inkstone quarries, which are regarded as the best in the Empire. The surplus thus acquired was secretly distributed among the higher officers at the court, in order to secure special favor. He at once put a stop to the practice, and would allow no more tribute to be levied than was actually sent up to the Emperor. In this one respect he was so strict that he did not carry away a single stone for himself when he left. Now tradition amplifies the idea and says, that of the many testimonials of gratitude and respect offered him by the people when he left, he only accepted an inkstone, lest there should seem to be even the shadow of bribery or corruption chargeable against him. When he arrived at the above mentioned point in the river on his voyage down, a violent storm arose, which threatened to overwhelm the boat. The inkstone became a burden to his conscience. and Jonah-like was hove into the stream whereupon the storm immediately ceased and an island rose up. Another form of the legend is, that in the midst of the storm he fell into a passion, upbraided the Gods of the country for thus rewarding a man who had eudeavoured to do his duty, and then cast away the stone, the act being followed by the above result. If either of other for their evening meal, previous to no presents) it occurred to him to look over 6d., and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for entering the inclosure for the night-bun- the baggage of his family, lest their honesty stepping Front Teeth, warranted never to change dles of fresh-cut grass being here supplied might not have been beyond temptation. colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta to keep them from becoming too obstrepe- Finding an elegant inkstone in one box, he Percha, la. 6d. per box. rous before morning. The walls of the cor- demanded whence it came; to which query ral are about two feet high, and composed no satisfactory answer being given, he imof very open bamboo hurdles held in place | mediately cast it into the river, just oppo- by their patented method may be had of their Agents by cross-sticks stuck in the mud, a portion site this island, which they were then pas or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twive of shallow water is inclosed for the benefit | sing. Hence it is that the island is asso- Stamps. nument to his integrity. It is also said, he in the ground for the keeper, allowing him | confined himself so strictly to his only source | of income—the salary of his office—that at death his possessions amounted only to a few baskets and some suits of old clothes. This reference to the past suggests that it

would be both an interesting and a curious work if all the political and civil changes of the two Kwong Provinces could be digested and brought down to the present nominal condition. With all the ups and downs, a good degree of stability has been preserved. It is now about five hundred years since the other, with the fulcrum of his lever resting title of Shiu Hing Fu 隆 馬肩; and

years. About four hundred years ago a feet in front of the boat. The latter was portion was stricken off on the south in forming the district Ko Ming 📑 🗓 ; fifty years later a portion was taken from and fifty years after this the district of Tung On 東安 was divided off on the west. The population previous to these several reductions was estimated at 112,471, exclusive of some 2,500 Míu Tsz'. After the present limits were fixed, the census in 1,702 A. D. gave 22,835; and in 1824 the estimate is placed at 343,093, showing that the rate of increase (if uniform) has been two-fold for about every thirty years What has been the influence of the last forty years on this progression? can we say that we now have 700,000 in that district?

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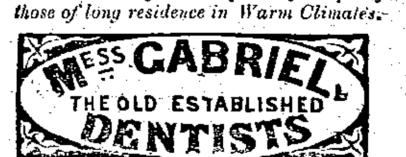
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the chief places of interest to be visited/at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation &c., &c. With

Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News A few months ago a writer in the China Mail commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Touris's in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inns being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means whereby they may be overcome We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicisaitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chi-

i province during the approaching autumn months. cannot do better than accept these Notes as their

From the Hankow Times. There are plenty of sights in and around the city. some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully given. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge.

The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if living at an inn. From the Shanghae Recorder.

The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China. which has recently been published by Mr N. B. Dennys, and we we are glad to be able to express a favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the "Murray For Tourists in Northern Provices. of the Celestial Empire.

From Trübner's American and Criental Literary Record. The first Chinese "Murray" that has been given. to the world appears in the shape of a near pamphlet.

of some 70 pages, entitled, " Notes for Tourists in the North of Chion, by N. B. Denny's." The pamphlet contains, in fact, very full descriptions of Tientsing, Pekin, and the circumiacent country, with valuable notes on the productions, objects of curiosity, public buildings, etc. of the Capital of China, besides. itineraries from Pekin to the Mongolian frontier and the passes of the Great Wall. His work is ilustrated with several useful plans of Pekin, and of he route between that city and the sea.

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17 Vampyr Pr. st. 290 Noelke Borneo 25 Creheral Will. Pustad and Co 18 Pei. o Pr. bk. 244 Holdt Tientsin Ost 4 Cotton Oxford and Co	Cumberland E Wallshaw B. sh 9:11 sept. 1 Jar., Matheson and Co	Pychow Manners B. sh. 10 sept. 14 Ang. Heard and Co New York Farly Delano, Am, sh 945 July 18 Olyphant and Co Discharg n.
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Per Nepaul.—Miss Firth, Mrs Francis, Mr and Mrs Sandeman, Captain Blount, Mesers Spence Cheshive, 1994, mith, Elphick, Howell, Teyd, Morrison, James, Woods, Captain Shaw, 6 2nd class	Dorothea W Meyer sm.bk 205 sept. 29 arnhold kurberg and Co Drache K Petersen am.ok 477 sept 22 Bourjau. Hubener & o	Hapsing Stertz Si. bk 342 sept. 12 A. R. Filby and Co Amoy Early Heng Hoi Peter nu Si. bl 352 Aug 20 A. R. Filby and Co Sangk k Enly Jessene Pr.bk. 125 Oct. 8 Siemssen and Co Newchwang immedt.
and 60 Chinese.	Edouard Marie K Vanaer Du.bs 489 Oct. 4 Messageries Imperiales	John Bellamy   Calvert B. sh 274 Oct, 8 Frazar and Co
Sancho, Citado tilemo and Jose del Valle, Miss Julia Acabal, Captain F. Grasm y, and 5 Chinese.	Ellen C Am.s' . 631 July 13 Carker and Co For Sale	John C. Munro Wood C. Sh. 1612 Sept. 27 Borneo Company  John Lidgett Polson B. sh. 770 Sept. 15 Gilman and Co  Jumpore Wilson B. sh. 340 Aug. 30 Dent and Co  London Early
Mrs Sterry, Rev. Philipila, 3 second class, 2 European deck, 2 Japanese, and 1/3 Chinese.  Per Yokohama,—Mr and Mrs Simpson, Messrs Scott and Compbell, and 28 Chinese.	c thel W John Wylie B bk. 371 Oct. 11 D. Lapraik and Co Evengeline b. J. Adams J. bk. 441 sept & R. S. Walker and Co F. or Charter	Lammermuir  Bell  B. sb. 053 -ept. 30 Jar., Matherson and Co  Louisa  Hensen  Da. bk 1227 Oct. 9 Bourjan Hubener Co  Newc wang
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T. Cassillonity, S Entropeans, I Prenchimate and I.	Fortune Wincorestone Si, bk 45 sept. 21 Univese Frisch Wo Samons am.sr 251 Oct. 5 Bour., Hubener and Co	Omario Watson B. sh. 062 Oct. 8 G., Livingston and Co Callao Wright B. sh. 1323 sept. 21 drover and Co Nakasaki
DEPARTURES.	Franter W Hamilton B. bx. 210 sept 15 Birley and 10	Queen of the East Stoddard Amish. 385 sept. 8 Olyphant and Co
PRIC VEHSEL, FROM RIG TORR CAPTAIN DESTINATION CARGO DESPATCHED BY	Gramecock E Sherburn amsh. 1119 sept. 18 Aug. Heard and Co Gream Clameron & Da 230 sept. 14 Adam Scott and Co Glorios 1 Septen Pr. bb. 200 sept. 25 Four., Hubener and Co Japan Early	Red Deer Brun B. sh. 691 Aug. 3 Order Royal Diadem Phoinas B. sk. 1474 Aug. 26 inith, Konnedy and Co New, York Early Sciedia Carr B. sh. 897 Aug. 8 suita, Kennedy and Co
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Douglas B. str. 615 Baker Swatow, &c Duglas Lapratk and Co Arnhold Kurberg and Co Arnhold Kurberg and Co	Helvetia K nahmeyer old b 475 mm. 25 Wm. Past and co Land up H. E. Susanna W Meyborm ou bk 403 oct b Bour., Hubener and Co	Bu mer Cloud Boysin B. sh. 3 8 sept. 28 Frazar and Co Function Early 3 Exercise Luster Am sr. 76 July 25 Ressell and Co F. or charter
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12 Pet (man bre.bs. 700 Meyer Batavia ) E Schellhass and Co	thospur W Reyant B. sh 1570 Oct 3 Smith, Kenne iy and Co Hyacinth W MoFarlane B. bk . 521 Sept 24 G . Livingston and Co	Turnia Stephens 3. sh 993 sept. 30 H Hiday Wise and Co Wild Dayrell Darke B. sr. 153 July 14 Order
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14 cience Fr. 81 219 Micyaville Saigon , Siemssen and Co *14 Rudolph Bre 87. 226 Ochicles Ningpo , ib., Sch libes and Co	lames Longton W.C. Millard B. bk 318 sept. 29 Arnhold Karberg and Co Melhourne & Sydney Sip in W.C. Shaw B. bk 32 sept. 26 R & J. Meyer Singapore	CAPTAIN.   CAPTAIN.   FLAG V RIG. FONS   DATE OF ARRIV.   ONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.   DESTINATION.
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